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VOL. CI .-- No. 139

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1909

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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Sweeping Victory Assured the Government

PREMIER WELCOMED BACK TO CAPITAL

Addresses Enthusiastic Rallies in A. O. U. W. Hall and at Esquimalt—His Exposition of the Government Railway Policy Cheered to the Echo

In the best fighting speech which he has ever delivered in the city, bristling with facts and optimistic in its-every sentence, Premier Medical didressed an audience which crowded the A. O. U. W. hall last night. The Premier gave a masterly exposition of the railroad policy which he has province and the contract with Messrs. Mackened the contract with with the very collar of the sale of crown lands at Point Grey the contract with with the very collar of the sale of crown lands at Point Grey the contract with which this province in the point of t

and virile portions of the British empire.

Fully 800 people crowded into the A.
O. U. W. hall while several were unable to gain admission. The premier who arrived on the scene shortly before 10 o'clock, was given a rousing reception, the entire audience rising and applauding vigorously. The premier was played up to the platform by two bagpipers, and subesquently the audience sang. "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." following by three ringing cheers. The city band was in attendance at the door of the hall and played on the arrival

coclock. Was given a rousing reception, the entire audience rising and application of the platform by two basping and subesquently the audience sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and subesquently the audience sang of the hall and played on the arrival of Mr. McBride.

Messrs. Thomson. Behnsen, Davey, and Blakemore addressed the meeting as well as the promier. The chair was occupied by A. E. Lewis.

Premier McBride who was greeted with prolonged applause on rising, at most than the hall ust returned fact that he had just returned fact that he had just returned for many places at the sum of the green at the province. It was a mistake to think that this trip was a tremuous one. It had been a source of green pleasure to him to speak at the most of development which the government proposed. During the last three weeks he had spoken to many audiences at many places and addressed had addressed the meeting that he had just not many audiences at many places and addressed had one of the Liberal party throughout the province. He pointed out that in Ymir, Slocan and Revelsitoke the Opposition had placed to the construction of the sum of \$5,000,000. Another is a message of victory. Everywhere I was received with enthusiasm and our victory at the polls will be a the proposition before them for their even the province had found disaffection will be a the province of the province was received with enthusiasm and our victory at the polls will be a the province of the province was received with enthusiasm and our victory at the polls will be a the province with the province was received with enthusiasm and our victory at the polls will be a the province with the province was received with enthusiasm and our victory at the polls will be a the province with the province was received with enthusiasm and our victory at the polls will be a the province with the province was received with enthusiasm and our victory at the polls will be a the province with the province was provided to the province was received with a province was rec

MR. PATERSON'S

cloud the issue." The questions which omitted were to the following effect: "If the construction of the railway

from Victoria to Barkley Sound will not be of great value to the city of Victoria.

"If he would deny that an efficient car-ferry service between Vancouver Island and the Mainland south of the Fraser as an integral part of a transcontinental railway, would be of great value to Victoria.

"If he would allege that competition etween the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific will be of no advanage to British Columbia and to the city of Victoria.

"If he would allege that the V. & S allway and its ferry connection have een of no advantage to Victoria, and hat if they were both improved and brought up to date as a part of a ranscontinental railway system, the effect upon the prosperity of Victoria would not be great."

We were under the impression that hese were some of the issues of the herefore declines to answer them. We ssert that he could only answer these questions in a manner favorable to the government and therefore did not anwer them.

In reply to a question as to whether he charged Mr. E. P. Davis with being concerned in a conspiracy with Mr. Mann to palm off a fraudulent contract or not, Mr. Paterson says:

"I am asked, shortly, if I impugn the actions or motives of E. P. Davis. Mr. no more reprehensible than that of another professedly ardent Liberal, who claims, and has received recognition from the Liberal party, and who has directed two of the most outrageous campaigns ever seen in this province in the interests of the Conserva

tives.' ne "can hardly understand how any one but a fool could advance such a proposal," and he adds that his presence in Victoria "had absolutely nothdian Northern or its negotiations with ponent of the government would have the McBride government." We think answered this question in the negative, this disposes of the principal part of if he could have done so, we may safefeel ashamed of himself for having

The next question asked by the Colonist referred to Mr. McBride's promise in regard to rates. Mr. Paterson's answer is as follows:

"The Colonist also asks if I believe that Mr. McBride has stated what was false in saying he would do his best to secure control of C. N. rates. Evidently both the Vancouver and Victoria Boards of Trade have some misgivings on that point or they would ot have jointly considered the situaion. As to the general reliability of Mr. McBride's promises, I speak of a man only as I have had experience with him. A man who the night before his call to form a government stood up mong his supporters and striking the those men to accept his assurances."

This answer taken in connection Mr. Paterson makes some other ob-This answer taken in connection with a reference to the place in the servations, a brief reference to which colonist, where a certain despatch ap- will be found elsewhere in this mornpears, betrays the origin of Mr. Pater- ing's paper.



wrote them, and deprives them of what weight they might have had if they had been his own production. And yet Mr. Paterson did not dare say "as a man of honor" that he did not belleve Mr. McBride.

Asked if he would state as a man of honor that he had any ground than his own imagination for believing that Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann are building the Canadian Northern Railway to hand it over to the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Paterson says:

ny suggestion that the C. N. may become the property of the C. P. R. I cumstantial evidences I have already adduced are met and answered by the editor of the Colonist I may submit a few more for the consideration of the

Here we have an admission that he has no evidence upon which as a man of honor he can rely. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy pronounces his unfounded guess work "silly."

Asked if he does not think the Mc-Bride government has given the province good government and brought about a stable condition of affairs, Mr. Paterson says his "views have little bearing upon the subject we have been discussing." That so staunch an opwas asked to answer on his honor he declined to say anything.

honor and a Canadian that Canada is not capable of supporting three transcontinental railways, Mr. Paterson says his "views have no bearing upon the subject we have been discussing," and yet his strongest "argument" in favor of his imagining amalgamation of the C N. R. and the C. P. R. was that he had always maintained that the C. P. R. and the G. T. P. would crush the C. N. R. out.

Asked if he would say as a man of

the subject we have been discussing,"
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favor of his imagining amalgamation
of the C N. R. and the C. P. R. was
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the C. P. R. and the G. T. P. would
crush the C. N. R. out.

These are Mr. Paterson's replies to
our questions. They show that he has
absolutely not a leg to stand on, that,
prompted by others, whose unfailing
habit it is to think evil of everyone,
he has accepted the emanations of
their putrid imaginations as arguments
and been unwise enough to sign his
mame to them. Mr. Paterson's friends
will feel truly sorry that he has permitted himself to be placed before the
public in such a light.

"Absolutely incorrect and too
absurd to require contradiction."
was the remark of Mr. E. P.
Davis when shown the paragraph in the Times in an article
by T. W. Paterson, suggesting
that the agreement between the
McBride government and the
Canadian Northern in view of the ultimate absorption of that line by
the C. P. R.
"I can hardly understand how
anyone but a fool could advance
such a proposal," continued Mr.
Davis. "As a matter of fact I
was in Victoria in the interests
of the Portland Canal short line
which Mr. Mann will build in
the spring, and my presence
there had always maintained that
the C. P. R. would
crush the C. N. R. out.

"Absolutely incorrect and too
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Davis the Times in an article
by T. W. Paterson, suggesting
that the agreement between the
Canadian Northern ind been
drawn up by him; that he was
present in the interests of the
C. P. R., which thereby manifested its approval of the government's aiding the Canadian
Northers in the interests of the
C. P. R.
"I can hardly understand how
anyone but a fool could advance
was in Victoria in the interests
of the Portland Canal short line
which Mr. Mann will build in
the spring, and my presence
there had absolutely incorrect
have the countries of the canadian Northern or its
absolutely interediction."
was the remark of Mr. E table declared: 'Boys, I am going to stand by the men who stood by me,' name to them. Mr. Paterson's friends and twenty-four hours later basely betrayed them, cannot again fairly ask

Colonist, where a certain despatch ap- will be found elsewhere in this morn-

ly has endorsed the railway proposals put forward by the government. The

through to the coast, with ferry con-

nection to Vancouver Island and a line to Barkley Sound, together with the construction of the Kettle River Valley to Barkley Sound, together with the construction of the Kettle River Valley line, is halled as the best and sanest of railway policies which the government could announce. The agreement with the Canadian Northern under which the road will be built without a cent of subsidy and without cost to the province, is regarded on all sides as extremely favorable to British Columbia, businesslike and clean cut. The policy as a whole has been acclaimed. No effective criticism has been made of it. The opposition recognizes this and it is but a disheartened and nominal opposition which the government will meet throughout the province on Thursday next.

"The sections visited from the mountains to the coast, all tell the same story, the certainty of the election of the government candidates. The Liberal representation in the next house will number little more than a corporal's guard and whence this will come I an at a loss to know

guard and whence this will come I ar at a loss to know.
"From the whole province the

"from the whole province the same favorable reports have been received.

"It is no longer a party cry. Liberals and Conservatives will unite on Thursday next in expressing their approval of the government's policy, past, present and, as far as outlined, for the future."

With regard to the question of local "With regard to the question of local option 1 find general satisfaction expressed all over the interior with the fair and equitable proposal to abide by the majority of the plebiselte of the electors who will vote for the candidates at this election. The public generally look upon this as the constitutional way of deciding the issue and strongly approves of the course of the government in keeping the matter outside of party politics."

PREMIER MEBRIDE.

Confident that the province will express its approval of the rallway policy his government has formulated by sending the latter back into power with a majority unparalleled in the history of British Columbia, the premier, Hon. Richard McBride returned to the city last evening accompanied by his private secretary, Lawrence Macrae.

Desulte the ardious labors of the

Despite the arduous labors of the past three weeks, during which he has toured the whole interior and addressed toured the whole interior and addressed an average of almost two meetings a day, the premier, though tired, looks well. In every constituency he visited he was assured by those qualified to know that the Conservative candidates would be returned with sweeping majorities. The electors of the province, won by the clear cut proposals put before them, certain that the railway policy enunciated by the government fis what British Columbia most needs and in this manner alone can obtain, signified their appreciation by turning out in unprecedented numbers to the meetings. Never has a political tour been so successful, nover has a party leader returned to his capital with such promise of victory.

Balance of Campaign

Balance of Campaign

Balance of Campaign

The three remaining days of the campaign will be spent by Mr. McBride upon Vancouver Island. Monday he will address a Conservative gathering in Alberni, Tuesday in Ladysmith, while on the evening of Wednesday, the day hefore the election, he will address the last grand rally of the local Conservative party in the Victoria theatre.

During the greater part of the tour, Mr. McBride was accompanied by the attorney-general, Hon. W. J. Bowser. The first gun of the campaign had been

The first gun of the campaign had been fired by the latter in Kamloops on the evening of November 1st. On the evening of the second, Hon. Richard McBride was present at the Cons tive nominating convention for Yale which was held at Spence's Bridge. He was unanimously tendered the nomina-tion of that constituency where he will oppose Stuart Henderson, the for-

(Continued on Page 3.)

ABSOLUTE DENIAL BY E. P. DAVIS

+++++++

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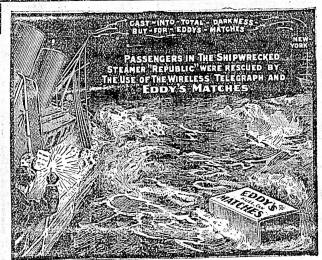
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Opp. King Edward Hotel

HON. RICHARD M'BRIDE TELLS OF HIS TOUR

(Continued from Page 1.)
member. The success of the prein Yale is certain. At the conlon some forty delegates, representevery portion of the constituency.

every portion of the constituency, represent and agsured Mr. McBride a victory.
The evening of Wednesday, November, Mr. McBride was joined by Hon.
J. Bowser, and the two, with Hon.
mas Taylor, addressed a magnificent meeting at Revelstoke in the interests of the latter. The election of Mr. Tayis a foregone conclusion. The elects of Revelstoke have observed Mi tors of Reveistoke have observed Mr. Taylor's course while in office with much satisfaction and feel it an honor that Reveistoke should have cabinet representation in the present government. The railway policy of the government appeals to them strongly and the result here is beyond question. No Liberal has been nominated to oppose the government candidate.

On Thursday, November 4th, the premier's party was present at a meeting at Nakusp in the afternoon. Mr. William Hunter's record is such that the constituency of Sleem was never in doubt. The government's railway policy was unanimously endorsed here as at a monster meeting in Nelson that

that Revelstoke should have representation in the present government. The railway policy of the government appeals to them strongly and the result here is beyond question. No Liberal has been nominated to oppose the government candidate.

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Nelson is certain to be redeemed at this election and the chances of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Crease, are regarded as nil.

Friday saw the party at Fernic, which was the pooley of guaranteed Canadian Northern Railway bonds is by no means a new one. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government bave guaranteed Canadian Northern bonds to the extent of \$15,000,000. The provinces of Alberta, Manitoba along the same lines.

The opposition is trying to make with the party as supposition is trying to make the control of the government in Manitoba and the chances of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Crease, are regarded as nil.

Friday saw the party at Fernic.

garded as nil.

Friday saw the party at Fernic, where Mr. W. H. Ross will assuredly be again returned, while on the succeeding Saturddy two meetings were addressed, Moyle in the afternoon and Cranbrook at night. Mr. Caven, the Conservative candidate is a certain winer.

Opposition But Nominal At Kaslo, where on the evening of Monday, Nov. 8th, a meeting was addressed, Mr. Neil Mackay will win by diversional control of the conservative of the description of the conservative candidate is a certain winer.

Opposition But Nominal At Kaslo, where on the evening of Monday, Nov. 8th, a meeting was addressed, Mr. Neil Mackay will win by mere baby province. She possesses no urded as nil. Friday saw the party at Fernie, here Mr. W. H. Ross will assuredly again returned, while on the suc-

Opposition But Nominal

At Kaslo, where on the evening of Monday, Nov. 8th, a meeting was addressed. Mr. Neil Mackay will win by a sweeping majority. The Liberals of the district, after at first resolving to let the constituency go by default, at the last minute put up Mr. John Keen as candidate. It is generally fet throughout the district that this was a great mistake, as Mr. Mackay's election is conceded.

Rossiand, which formerly sent the Liberal press of the legislature, will certainly return Mr. W. R. Braden on Thursday next. The latter is exceedingly popular, a fine business man, and one of which Rossland will be proud. Before the meeting addressed by mr. McBride here on the night of Tuesday, Nov. 9 a dinner was tendered them The Conservative organizations, despite the favorable prospects, are not relaxing the first for the candidature of Mr. Ernest Miller in Grand Forks has elicited the support of Liberals and Conservative alike, and his return is confidently expected. The meeting here in Wedness day evening was largely attended, and augured well of victory.

Two meetings were held on Thursday extremely strong support, and should win without trouble.

Meeting 200 denugh for province. She possesses no land, not theer, she possesses on built. The candidature of the this was a claimed by the Dibandian betweening and conservative organizations, despite the favorable prospects, are not relaxing the conservative organizations, despite the favorable prospects, are not relaxing the province of the candidature of Mr. Ernest Miller in Grand Forks has elicited the support of Liberals and Conservative alike, and his return is confidently expected. The meeting here in Wedness all ke, and his return is confidently expected. The meeting here in Wedness all ke, and his return is confidently expected. The meeting here in Wedness all ke, and his return is confidently expected. The meeting here is well of victory.

Two meetings were held on Friday, in the afternoon at Hedley and in the evening at Keremeos. There is no doub

Okanagan Solid

Okanagan Solid

A like story was told on the journey through the Okanagan. The recent elevation of Mr. Price Ellison to the cabinet is received with general satisfaction. His personal popularity is great, and with the return of the government the district is assured of the construction of the Kettle River Valley rallroad, which is included in the government's plans as enunciated. The construction of this link in rallway transportation is regarded as of vital importance to the district. Hence it was a unanimous Okanagan which welcomed the premier and Mr. Bowser when they reached there. A large delegation of Conservatives met the steamer at Penticton and presented an address, and is the evening a monster rally was held at Vernon and addressed by the premier, Mr. Bowser and the Hon. Price Ellison.

Mr. Bowser left the party here to return to Vancouver for one night, while the premier proceeded to Asheroft, where he addressed a meeting on the afternoon of Monday last. The evening of that day he spoke in North Bend, while the next day saw him address a crowded gathering at Chilliwack. Mr. Sam Cauley is certain to be elected in Chilliwack this time, leaving Mr. Charles Monroe at home.

Mr. McReide addressed a meeting of the day and the meeting at the limit wath.

At the Coast

Mr. McBride addressed a meeting at Fort Langley on Tuesday last, where he was rejoined by Mr. Bowser. That evening they spoke at Ladners in the interests of Frank Mackenzie. The defeat of the Liberal leader, John Ollinterests of Frank Mackenzie. The defeat of the Liberal leader, John Oli-ver, is as certain in Delta as it is in Victoria.

ver, is as certain in Delta as it is in Victoria.

Proceeding to New Westminster, where on Thursday evening a meeting in the interests of Mr. Tom Gifford was held, the ministers on Friday last addressed the largest political rally ever held in Vancouver. No hall large enough to contain the audience could be found, and an overflow meeting was necessitated. The return of a Solid Five in the Terminal City is as good as won.

"To sum up, no better indication of the demoralization of the Liberal forces is offered than the fact that there are five constituencies where no Liberal coralidate is found, and in Kaslo, Grand Forks, as well as Similkameen and Okanagan, one might almost say that opposition candidates are presented for the sake of appearances only," concluded Mr. McBride.

PRÈMIER WELCOMED BACK TO CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

election in Lilloeet. Because Sir Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., had been unable to secure some coal licences he filled the Vancouver World with columns of a personal attack on me and then flooded the Lilloeet district with thousands of copies of that paper. But his attacks on that occasion were unsuccessful as they will be now. We carried the seat at Lilloeet by a large majority.

successful as they will be now. We carried the seat at Lillooet by a large majority.

"When I saw Sir Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., embrace John Olivo, 1 knew that we were going to sweep the country from end to end. Sir Hibbert Dept Tupper says that he has been a supporter of my government. In the last Dominion election he was dumb as an oyster. If there was any Conservative in Canada who should be strong on the question of Better Terms for British Columbia it was Sir Hibbert Tupper, His attitude in the last Dominion election showed that he did not care a snap about the question. Now when the Canadian Northern contract comes before the people Sir Hibbert Tupper, comes out in his true colors, and says that the question of Better Terms is in jeopardy. Why had not sir Hib-

bert gone to Nova Scotia when he had been asked to contest a seat there in the last Dominion election? He might have gone for the people of British Columbia did not want him. (Loud cheers.) His object in coming out in the present campaign is an effort to wipe out the political status of myself and my colleagues. In 1906 he showed why he would not support my government and now he is chagrined because he is not provincial leader. John Olliver has got him and John Olliver can keep him for good and all. (A voice—He's looking for a judgeship, followed by loud laughter.)

"Well," answered the premier, "I believe there are several people look-ing for judgeships.

SINCIALIATIONS ARE

LIBERAL PROPOSALS THOROUGHLY BASELESS UNBUSINESSLIKE

"What is the policy which Oliver, Paterson, Cordon Grant, and Co. are offering you Look at the contrast between it and the specific business-like hrrangement which I have made with Mackenzie and Mann. Mr. Oliver has stated that he has a good opinion of the Hope Mountain route; that he considers a railway by that route is eminently feasible. That is his principal line of attack. Everything else he calls a fake. The proposals contained in his policy do not provide for transcontinental connection, will not lead to a reduction of rates in the province. He says that if the C. N. R. the G. T. P., or the C. P. R. do not build over the Hope Mountain, that he will build a government owned line. "The Great Northern, which controls the V. V. & E. charter, has been trying for seven years to get a route over the Hope Mountain. It is now stated that it may be possible to get a 2½ per cent. gradient. This grade would mean no reduction in the freight rates in the province. The grade of the Canadian Northern in this province will not be more than five-tenths of one per cent. An road built over the Hope Mountain route, it was suggested that a tunnel should be built through. This would mean tunnelling a distance of eight miles, at a cost of \$15,000,000. This tunnel would not accept a subsidy from John Oliver. The C. P. R. is a corporation laden with wealth and goes not need subsidies. The day has gone by when any government can justify the granting of subsidies or railways.

"And yet John Oliver proposes to build a government owned road where neither the Canadian Pacific nor the

rallways.

"And yet John Oliver proposes to build a government owned road where neither the Canadian Pacific nor the Great Northern can build. Political history in Canada has shown that government controlled roads do not pay. Witness the Intercolonial."

Witness the intercolonial."

The Premier here gave a humorous description of the road which John Oliver proposed to build over the Hope Mountain. It was a road without terminals. The line was to be connected (Continued on Page 3.)

Sovereign Place-See Tuesday.

axative Bromo Quinine on every resa Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

Parents Help Their Children

grow up in the right way. They give them something to be proud of in life beside their sister. They recognize that the boy, who is conscious of "hand-me-downs" will not take his place as readily as the one who feels that he looks as well as any boy in the school. Parents thus help their children by seeing that they are well and suitably clad. These values should please parents.

Boy's Norfolk Suits, made in Glasgow from genu-ine Scotch Tweeds, Lovat greens, heather mixtures, etc., bloomer knickers, for boys of 7 to 14. Prices \$8.50 to

......\$**5.5**0 Boy's Norfolk and twopiece Suits, the latter double breasted, some have belts, others without, for boys of 6 to 15. Prices from . . . \$4.00 Separate Knickers, a full range, Tweeds, Worsteds and Corduroys. Wor-

Prices \$2.50 to 75¢ Boy's Covert Coats, English covert cloth, splen-didly "mannish." Price

Boy's Overcoats, finte, warm winter coats, made long to keep lads warm and comfy, heather mixtures, dark greys, etc., for boys of all ages, \$7.50 to..\$6.00



Boy's Cravenette Raincoats, a full line, made in latest de signs. Popular prices

Juvenile Overcoats, in all the new mixtures, tans, greys, browns, navy, etc., fine, warm and serviceable garments, velvet collars. Prices \$7.00 to \$5.00

Boys' and Girls' Reefers in navy blue, rough nap, some have silk embroidered monograms, very stylish, brass buttons, etc., for children of 3 to 14. Prices \$4.00 and \$3.00 Girls' and Boys' Serge Reefers, navy blue, ultra smart\$3.50 Prices \$7.50, \$6.50, \$5.50, \$4.50 and

Girls' Scarlet Reefers, exceptionally natty, black velvet collar, brass buttons, etc. Prices \$9.50 to\$6.00 Girls Plaid Reefers, neat shepherd's check, black velvet collar, black buttons, remarkably stylish. Prices \$10.00

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In order to get everyone using WHITE SWAN WASHING POWDER, we are giving this handsome engraved Silver-Plated Berry Spoon away free. Send us 25c (to pay express, postal and charges for handling) and one coupon of WHITE SWAN WASHING POWDER and we will mail this Spoon to you postpaid.

The spoon is exactly as shown in the illustration. Ordinarily it would cost you \$1 to buy it in any Jewelry store, yet it only cost you by taking advantage of this offer, 25c,—this amount being simply, as we said before, to cover cost of packing and mailing. Take advantage of this offer, and send for the spoon today to our Premium Room, 1304 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C

White Swan Washing Powder is a pure soap powder, pure white . and is guaranteed non-injurious; it is also guaranteed to be the best Washing Powder on the market today. It will cleanse thoroughly wood work, dishes, or clothes. By using White Swan Washing Powder your clothes will last

considerably longer, and always be white, sweet and clean.
WHITE SWAN WASHING POWDER is the universal fav-

orite of all good housewives. It does the work, not you, which means less work, less worry. Sold by all good grocers, -everywhere. Every package contains three pounds, net. Price 25c per package. A coupon in every package, entitling you to a selection from our list of handsome premiums, which are always on view at our Premium depot at 1304 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OF-FER, we are giving away absolutely free, a handsome 16 x 20 black and white picture. Over 60 subjects to selec tfrom. Bring your coupon of White Swan Washing Powder,



Choice dressers in all parts of the civilized world today know that the name "Fashion Craft" stands for all that is fashionable and exclusive in men's attire.

"Fashion Craft" is a distinct departure from other Clothing, not only in its high grade quality, and first class tailoring, but in the fact that "Fashion Craft" Clothing can be purchased reasonably all ready to put on or we can take your measure and procure, as soon as possible, your Suit or Overcoat tailored in very highest class style to your order. We would draw your attention to our splendid stock of

Fashion Craft Suits, - - \$15 to \$35 Fashion Craft Overcoats, \$10 to \$30

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THE STORK Children's Store

Do you want to make a Xmas present to the baby. We have just the thing to make the mothers exclaim: Oh! how cute!

Daintily Hand-crotched Baby's Sots, in fine wools and silk, comprising baby's Jacket, bonnet, infantees and bootees in box complete, labelled A Present for Baby. No goods like these ever seen in the city before. Extra special. The set only...\$5.00 We have a great variety of goods suitable for Xmas presents.

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R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.

643 FORT STREET.



Where There Are Children

Coughs and colds must be combatted. All the year round a good remedy like

Bowes' **Bronchial Balsam**

should be on hand,—contains no harmful drugs, relieves quickly, cures permanently. Per bottle, 25c., here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

SAANICH ELECTORAL DISTRICT HON. D. M. EBERTS will address the electors on the issues of the day at the following places

Boleskine Road, Wednesday, November 17. Gordon Head Hall, Thursday, November 18.
Royal Oak Schoolhouse, Friday, November 19.
Temperance Hall, Cedar Hill, Monday, November 22.
Agricultural Hall, Saanich, Tuesday November 23. Chair will be taken at 8:15.

C. E. KING, Secretary Conservative Assn., Saanich.

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INCORPORATED 1859.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

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Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - Manager Victoria Branch

PREMIER WELCOMED BACK TO CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 2.)

with the B. C. Electric railroad. advocating such a policy, Mr. Oliver was offering a gratuitous insult to the

"Seven years ago Mr. John Oliver had a scheme of running a car ferry from English Bluff to Victoria. Now a policy which includes this scheme is not good enough. Instead, he proposes How will the construction of the C. N. land. The contract provides specificstruction work on the Victoria and Barkley Sound railroad within three months after the agreement is implenented by legislation. A minimum mileage must be built each year. The cost of the Victoria-Barkley Sound railway will be in the neighborhood of \$4,500,000. The workmen of Victoria will benefit by the spending of so much money in the vicinity. Canadian Northern experts have been over the proposed route of this railroad, they know the feasibility of its construction, and they also know the wealthy area that it will open up. The Canadian Northern proposes to take over the charter, surveys, and property of the syndicate which owns, the present charter. L arge and convenient ferries, thoroughly up-to-date, will be established at Victoria. The rates of the entire Canadian Northern system in the province will be controlled by the people of British Columbia. mileage must be built each year. The

ONLY COMMENCEMENT OF C. N. R. ACTIVITY

"The building of the hundred odd miles of the Victoria & Barkley Sound railroad is only the commencement of construction operations by the Canadian Northern on Vancouver Island. Except for the southern half Vancouver Island is today little better than it was a hundred years ago. I believe that there will be ample room for three transcontinental railway companies on the Island. (Cheers.)

"The advent of the C. N. R. will make Victoria a commercial centre of great importance which she has every right to be. Statements have been made by the opposition that the C. N. R. will construct no branch lines in the province. Well, the railway wanted to include branch lines in the contract, but I said no. We wanted to see some progress before we guaranteed more than \$21,000,000. It is the intention of the government to encourage the C. N. R. to build to the north end of Vancouver Island.

"At the last general election I was

than \$21,000,000. It is the intention of the government to encourage the C. N. R. to build to the north end of Vancouver Island.
"At the last general election I was charged with being a tool of the C. P. R. It was said that C. P. R. government prevalled in British Columbia. I stand for no corporation. I stand for the people of British Columbia. I want to make this province all that its immense resources entitle it to become, (Cheers.)

the people of British Columbia. I want to make this province all that its immense resources entitle it to become. (Cheers.)

"Twenty years ago W. Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann were contractors on a very small scale in eastern Canada. Today they are described by Jim Hill as the greatest railroad constructors in the world. They have been building through Canada for the last thirteen years at the rate of a mile a day. Surely they will continue to build at this rate when they come to British Columbia. On the prairies the Canadian Northern in carrying on construction had not to contend with physical obstacles and there was apparently no justification for subventions. In the name of reason can there be any obstacle to the rich province of British Columbia, where the physical difficulties are great, giving ald towards the construction of a read from the Rockies to the Coast. And you must never forget that in the case of the Canadian Northern the people of the province will control the rates.

"The construction of this railway will put another link in the chain of nationhood which makes for stronger bonds between the provinces of the Dominon. It will help towards British Columbia becoming one of the mest prosperous parts of the British Columbia. (Prolonged cheering.)

"When the Canadian Pacific built through the province you gave to that corporation a belt of land forty miles wide. The C. P. R. gave you no guarantee. Take the case of the G. T. P. The people of Canada are paying three-fourths of the cost of that road and have guaranteed the payment of the interest for seven years after construction. If the road falls to pay, does it become the property of the people of Canada? No. It merely goes into the hands of a receiver, and continues to do business at the old stand and under the old title. When you get the C. N. R. you will have given nothing. You will merely have guaranteed honds. You will never have a cent to pay. "The policy is a straightforward one and is before you that he who runs may read. I believe that it i

"The policy is a straigntorward one and is before you that he who runs may read. I believe that it is the duty of good government not merely to keep pace with development but to stand in ahead of development but to stand in ahead of development and so bring it about. That is what I propose doing. That is what this railway policy means. That is why we are bringing in a road which will be a competitor of the existing system.

"In past campaigns you heard our record criticized, but the opposition have ceased to criticize that now. Our record is before you. The reputation of British Columbia stands high, not only in Canada but in the British Empire. During recent months more investors are tarning their attention to British Columbia than to any other part of the Dominion.

"This large, enthusiastic, and representative gathering is but another of the successful meetings that I have been addressing during the last three weeks. I shall not be satisfied unless every opponent of my ticket loses his deposit." (Prolonged cheering.)

During the Premier's speech there were a number of interruptions from a small body of Socialists in the hall. In response to a query as to what labor legislation he had introduced since he had been in power, Mr. Mc-Brides said that he had been responsible for more labor legislation than any other man in British Columbia. He had never ceased to stand up for the rights of the workingman and British fairplay.

A: E. Lewis presided at the meeting and speeches were delivered by the three candidates and W. Blakenore prior to the arrival of the premier.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise read) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens lored ruits, unrivalled selection, all new designs. Regular price \$32.50. Re-



SUIT SPECIAL-New failored suits, unrivalled selection, all new designs. Regular price \$32.50. Reduced to\$25.00

Sale of Ladies Nightgowns Tomorrow and Tuesday



Tuesday we place on the bargain counter a splendid line of flannelette Nightgowns, to be disposed of at the exceptional price of

\$1 each

These are quite new; low necks, embroidered cuffs and yokes. Regu-lar price of these night-gowns is \$1.25. To-morrow and Tuesday they go for One Dollar.



Extensive Showing In Warm Seasonable Coats

It is quite appropriate to talk of Coats these cold, bleak days. We therefore particularly want you to visit us, we offer you the best values obtainable. Our stock is most complete, all the latest styles are well displayed here and those who study economy with quality will find our showroom an interesting studio.

The following are this season's colors: Camel hair, ashes of violets, copper, lavender, gray, resida, artichoke, mignonette, walnut, mauve and old rose.

\$7.50, \$9.75, \$12.75 \$15 and Up.



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Tailored Suits

We are displaying many new models in ladies' tailored street suits in cheviots, diagonals and fancy mixtures.

All the new shades are to be found here, including blacks, navys, browns, grays, arti-

Our suits are the perfection of hand tailoring, they give that distinct appearance evidenced in the careful dresser. Prices so arranged to meet all requirements

\$15, \$17.50, \$20, \$25, \$32.50 and Up.

New tailored suits, unrivalled selection. All new designs. Regular price, \$32.50. Re-duced to \$25

Ladies'

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,

Gov't

SUIT SPECIAL.

New tailored
suits, unrivalled
selection. All new
designs. Regular
price, \$32.50. Reduced to \$25.

business-like address of an hour's duration, a speech ringing with partiotism and confidence in the fulfillment now in progress of British Columbia's high destiny, Premier McBride aroused the enthusiasm of the electors of Esquimalt last evening at the first meeting he has addressed since the completion of his extended tour of the Mainland constituencies. The scene was the Soldiers & Sailors' home, which was filled with attentive and appreciative auditors, among whom were numerous ladies. Mr. R. H. Pooley acted as chairman, and after the Premier had been heard and had departed amidst ringing cheers to participate in another and larger meeting in the city, Mr. Leonard Tait, Mr. Kenneth Fessenden and others contributed in structively to the debates of the evening. Nor should there be overlooked the few sarnes; words addressed to the gathering by that yetgan in the public life of British Columbia, Hon. J. S. Helmcken, who—as he told the audience—just fifty years ago first served this country in a representative capacity, and whose advice, born of a long experience in large affairs, was "never lose sight of the main issue—which today is 'get the railways'—for the sake of unimportant trivialities."

No time was lost by the chairman in presenting the First Minister as the principal speaker of the occasion, and assuredly the round after round of cheers with which Hon. Mr. McBride was greeted contradicted in emphatic fashion any impression that Esquimalt is wedded to its Liberal idols.

An Explanation business-like address of an hour's dur-ation, a speech ringing with patriotism

would address the electors of Esqui-malt at least once in the course of the campaign. It had been impossible to fix any other evening than the present, and he was accordingly pres-cut to redeem the promise given. An to fix any other evening than the present, and he was accordingly present to redeem the promise given. Another and principal consideration influencing his appearance was that he had been told Esquimalt was "absolutely Liberal." The boast had been that Mr. John Jardine carried Esquimalt in his coat pocket—that Esquimalt was his, no matter what the issue that might be affected. Now that an emergency that concerned the vital interests and the future of all British Columbia was to be met by the united people of British Columbia, he felt it a duty as First Minister to come to Esquimalt—the reputed stronghold of Liberalism—and explain the issues now before the people for decision, so that all might clearly realize the extent of the responsibilities devolving upon each and all as citizens of the province.

RAILWAY POLICY PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Of the issues, the railway policy was unquestionably paramount, because a new transcontinental railway affording

BARGAINS

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Two Lots on Dallas Road, with 285 feet frontage on two Two Lots, with large 21/2 storey dwelling, on upper Fisguard

Two Lots on Camosun street facing west, each 55 feet frontage. Price each\$800 Terms can be had upon all these properties

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gathering by that vetezan in the public life of British Columbia, Hon. J. S. Helmeken, who—as he told the audience—just fifty years ago first served this country in a representative capatity, and whose advice, born of a long city, and whose advice, born of a long city, and whose advice, born of a long city, and whose advice, born of a long to the railways'—for the sake of unimportant trivialities."

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The Premier prefaced his message to the cleetors of Esquimalt with a word of explanation. On the occasion of the nonunation of his old friend, Mr. Harry He-mother, he had promised that if it were in any way possible, he

tween the government and Mackenzie
& Mann, and the whole line was guaranteed to be completed within a period
of four years.

The Island Road

SHOULD ATTRACT **BOTH PARTIES**

There was but small fundamental differences between Canadian Liberalism and Conservatism today. The principles of the two parties today were at the root the same. All were protectionists now, the Liberals having embraced this doctrine of their opponents, and free trade being an obsolete shibboleth. Nor should mere blind allegiance to party ties be for a moment permitted to obtrude between the city and citizen and his evident duty to country. He therefore felt no hesitancy in urging Liberals as well as (Continued on Page 7.)

Sovereign Place-See Tuesday.

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One yo	ar			\$5.00

Sunday, November 21, 1909

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

It would be impossible for any public man to meet with a finer reception than that which greeted Mr. McBride the A.O.U.W. hall last evening Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of those present. Mr. McBride spoke as one confident of victory and his supporters acclaimed him as men do who know they are working in a good cause, under a leader of whom they are proud and of whose success they have no doubt. The Premier delivered a fighting speech. He knows the ground he is on; he fears no criticism he is confident of the sincerity of his intentions, of the patriotism of his motives, of the wisdom of his policy. He knows the people are with him. His Mainland tour has proved this. No son of British Columbia ever occupied a prouder position than he does as he returns home after a triumphant campaign for a policy that means more to the province than any that has ever been proposed since the Canadian Pa cific was built.

SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.

"The last week of our trip through the interior of the Province has proved beyond a doubt that the electors are thoroughly in accord with the policy of the government, as it appeals to the business instincts of the West-Since last Monday we have visited North Bend, Ashcroft, Chilliwack, Fort Langley, Ladner, Westminster, as well as Vancouver, the Premier finishing the week by addressing meetings at Victoria and Esquimalt. No provincial campaign has ever been so universally commendatory of the government policy. The live business instinct of the people has hailed with en-thusiasm the railway policy presented to them, and they will endorse the general policy of the government that has resulted in such prosperity to the province. Unbounded enthusiasm has characterized the Conservative campaign in every constituency, and there is not the least uncertainty as, to the result of the election. On Thursday next the Government will be returned with a largely increased majority."

W. J. BOWSER. R. McBRIDE.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Our advices are to the effect that never in any recent political campaign has a provincial premier met with such a splendid reception as has been accorded to Mr. McBride and Mr. Bowser in their Mainland tour, which has just been completed. The excellent record of the government had secured for it the confidence of the people to an unusual degree. The settled administration, which Mr. McBride has been able to give has been a source of deep satisfaction to all interests, and there has been an almost universal feeling that it would be a grave mistake to bring about a change of government at a time when everything is going on so well. Hence, under normal conditions, it was to have been expected that the people of the province would show themselves averse

But the people want more than good administration, more than political stability, more than good credit and an overflowing treasury. The want development of the province on broad lines, a policy that will mean the expenditure of millions of money in British Columbia during the next four years; a policy that will mean the opening up of valuable parts of the province, a policy that will give the people competition in transportation, and accomplish it without giving a dollar in money or an acre of land, it is no wonder that from all parts of the province there has gone up a generous ote of approval, and that the tour of the Premier and Attorney-General has been a continued ovation. The contest is nearly over, and from every point along the government lines goes up the cry, "All goes well."

AN OPPORTUNITY

In the province of Nova Scotia the Canadian Northern has built railways under the provincial guarantee and we understand has not yet completed their work. In that province there is a

Dominion government has agreed to subsidize this new line. New Bruns-wick wants more railways, although already bountifully supplied with them.

In Quebec the National Transcontinental is being constructed, and there are hundreds of miles of other lines, but there is a demand for more and this demand will be supplied.

Ontario, one might think from the map, has enough railways already in her eastern division; but others are being built, and one of them is a section of the Canadian Northern system from Toronto to Ottawa, which for a great part of the distance will actually parallel and will substantially parallel the Grand Trunk for the remainder of the distance. In Western Ontario, the National Transcontinental is being constructed, but the Ontario government has subsidized the Canadian Northern Ontario railway, and it and other new lines are being constructed In Manitoba, with its gridiron of railways more are needed and are be-

ng built. in Saskatchewan a remarkable period of railway building has been inaugurated, in which the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific are taking part. In Alberta the same condition exists as in Saskatchewan, and in that province a railway is being pushed north from Edmonton to connect with the

waters of the Great Mackenzie basin. Everywhere except in Prince Edward's Island and British Columbia there is a period of a most feverish activity in railway construction. In out own province nothing is being done except the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the very deliberate construction of the V. V. & E. and the E. & N. extension to Alberni. We are lagging behind the rest of Canada. We are not living up to the faith that we claim to have in the resources of our province; we are not doing what the outside world has reason to expect we would do, if our province is what we claim it to be.

An opportunity is at hand to place ourselves in the very forefront in this respect. We can bring a new transcontinental railway to our ports, and thereby we can stimulate the activity of other railways. Surely such an opportunity carries with it a duty, and surely that duty is to bring about this period of activity that is now avail-

To the people of Victoria an exceptional opportunity presents itself. We can secure the development of the resourceful area that lies west of us. We can secure the terminus of a transcontinental line. We can secure competition in connection with the Mainland. Surely this opportunity carries

Is there a man who will deny that the day it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that these things will be assured, Victoria will take on a new lease of life and enter upon a new era of prosperity? Surely no one can deny this. We can make this statement with absolute confidence on Friday night, if the government is sustained at the election. Surely it is the duty of every Victorian to see that the government is sustained. If that should not be the result of the elections, these legitimate anticipations of prosperity will be disappointed, the realization of what is within our reach will be indefinitely postponed, and the tide of settlement and investment will be turned to those places, where there is work of development going on. In iew of these things partizanship ought o be made to hide its head , while we all unite to secure the prosperity of

A STORY OF DEVELOPMENT.

In 1889 the railway from Regina to Prince Albert was taken over from its builders by the Canadian Pacific Rail-For over a hundred way company. miles the road was through country that was simply an unoccupied waste, Two trains a week were run over it but they earned little except the mail subsidy. In 1902 there was not a settler in a hundred miles south of Saskatoon, and the record of the land office at Regina showed that there had been only one homestead application made for land there in thirteen years, and that was by a man who started a horse ranch. So hopeless did the situation appear that the Saskatchewan Land company sued the government of Canada, complaining that the land was not agricultural, and asking for damages, their contract with the government having called for agricultural land. Mr. Clifford Sifton, then Minister of the Interior, realized that if this sort of thing went on a black eye would be given to the whole prairie region, interested himself to prevent it, and to make a long story short, in June, 1902 Colonel Davidson took the matter in hand. That was seven years ago. Now on this hundred and more miles of land, when then there was not even a telegraph station, are the following towns: Disley, population about 500; Bethune and Chamberlain, about the same; Graig, 1,500; Girvan, from 600 to 1,000; Davidson, 1,500; Henley, 1.500: Dundurn, 2.000: and many villages. For miles on either side of the railway are farms in close succession and a branch line has been built 80 miles off to the west. The whole re-

to the people of Victoria at the present time is that this wonderful work was accomplished under the direction of Colonel Davidson, who is the land commissioner of the Canadian Northern and the man to whom that railway will look for the development of the districts through which its British Columbia line will run. It is surely worth something to have a man of something to have a man of such calibre directly interested in the development of this province. It will be one of his duties to interest people in the development of the area between this city and Barkley Sound, with all lits great stores of forest and mineral wealth.

THE S. & O. RAILWAY

The Shuswap & Okanagan railway is cited by the Opposition as a proof that government guarantees are dangerous things. For this road the pro-vincial government guaranteed a bond issue of \$1,249,760 at four per cent. It received in consideration thereof the Dominion subsidy of \$163,200 and 40 per cent of the gross earnings. Up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907—we have not the later return at hand—the province had received \$412,360,22 from these two sources, and paid out on interest \$785,552.97, and was therefore out of pocket \$373,192.75. But it is alleged that although the bond issue was \$1,249,760, the road only cost \$600,000. The interest on \$600,000 up to June 30, 1907, would be have been \$308,000, and therefore if this statement of the cost is correct and the bond issue had only been for the actual cost of the road, the province would have been in funds \$104, 360.22 by the transaction instead of being out \$373,192.75, a difference of \$447,552.97 to the public treasury.

We note, also, that since 1905 the road has been more than paying interest at 4 per cent on \$600,000, which is said to have been its actual cost.

The contractors for the railway were Messrs. Larkin, Paterson and Bell, the second member of the firm having been Mr. T. W. Paterson. It would be interesting to learn from Mr. Paterson if it is true that the railway cost less than half the bond issue, and if so, who got the difference upon which the province has been paying interest for eighteen years.

THE WOMEN'S BUILDING. paid out on interest \$785,552.97, and

THE WOMEN'S BUILDING.

The erection of the Women's Building at the Exhibition grounds was a good deal of an experiment, and many persons were in doubt as to its value; but only because they have never thought about the matter at all. first experience with it at the Fall Fair showed that it was the one thing that was more popular than anything else. Since then it has been used for a ball and has been found to be admirably adapted for that puropse. But there seems likely to be another and unexpected use to which it will be put, and that is that of a social rallying point where people can meet and have a thoroughly enjoyable time, and where the lines on which Victoria society !s marked can be broadened. There seems to be a likelihood that in this building there will be a smoothing away of the angles of what is called a Victoria exclusiveness. The building is not yet wholly paid for, and an effort is to be made this week to raise money to reduce the indebtedness. The ladies of the Alexandra Club have taken the matter fip, and will give a ball. The Club has done well to interest itself in this matter. Like all proprietary clubs it is not a public organization, and it has taken a somewhat unusual course in undertaking this entertainment. It invites the citizens to be its guests for that evening, and to contribute, by purchasing tickets to defray some of the cost of the structure which a number of energetic and courageous women have erected. There ought to be a generous response. marked can be broadened. There seems be a generous respons

Congratulations to Lieut.-Col. Currie.

Mr. Houston says that he is one of the owners of the Victoria-Barkley Sound charter, and that he was threatened that, unless he and his coowners sold out to the Canadian Northern, the latter would parallel their line. We are not quite sure just their line. We are not quite sure just what bearing this his upon Mr. Houston's candidature: but we are sure that it makes quite inexplicable Mr. Houston's silence when his fellow Liberals allege that the railway mentioned will not onen any new territory and will be only a logging road not deserving of gevernment assistance at all. all.

When once a man gets a twist in his imagination there is no telling where he will go. Mr. T. W. Paterson has seen fit to construe a statement in an Associated Press telegram that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had described his last interview with Mr. McBride as quite friendly and agreeable," into "positive proof" of his wild statement that the C.N.R. is to be amalgamated with the C.P.R. Mr. Paterson is doing himself a very great injustice in permitting irresponsible people to induce him to say such things. Mr. Paterson says that his interest in the Vancouver Island and Eastern rellway does not effect his argument. It does not: but it affects his judgment; and as his so-called "argument" consists simily of unfounded expressions of opinion, it destroys its value utterly.

The news from the Cherry mine is of the deepest interest. Men have been brought up alive from the scene of disaster, after being imprisoned for days, and there is hope that others are safe. The whole world will experience a shock when it learns that living men were sealed up in the mine. We venture to suggest to mine owners and those having the superintendence of mines on behalf of the public, that work. In that province there is a strong agitation to induce the Canadian Pacific to extend its line to Hallfax independently of the Intercolonial. Nova Scotia wants more railways and competing railways.

In New Brunswick, although the National Transcontinental railway is being constructed diagonally across the province, there is a demand for another railway down the St. John vallay, where there is one already and the new line will parallel the existing one for nearly two hundred miles. The WEILER BROS Home Furnishers Since '62

Compare our regular, all-the-year-'round prices with any sale or clearance prices; remember we give 5 per cent cash discount and quality of goods, then-use your own judgment. WEILER BROS Home Furnishers Since '62

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COVER IT WITH CARPET AND MAKE THE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

CHRISTMAS is just around the corner—and this holiday season is the time of all times when you want to have your home "looking its best." Carpets do much to improve the attractiveness and comfort of the home, and a floor completely covered is more attractive and comfortable looking than one partially covered. With the advent of the portable vacuum cleaner and the modern carpet sweepers, any claims that carpets are unsanitary are unwarranted-they can be kept just as clean as squares.

A visit to our carpet floor will convince you at once that no finer lines can be found; that our prices are the fairest; that the choice of patterns is the broadest—that this is the carpet store to deal with. You will find that every claim made for superiority can be readily substantiated. We are agents for the best British makers and we guarantee every yard that leaves this store. Come in and let us talk carpets with

This Price Range Spells the Utmost Value in Carpets of Quality

Here is a price range popular with Victorians. Popular for two reasons-first the values are excellent, secondly these prices don't change. The satisfaction of knowing that one is getting carpets of superior quality at such prices and knowing, also, that these prices aren't going to be less tomorrow appeals to a great many homekeepers. Coupled with expert service in the making and laying it has built up a great carpet business for us. These prices are for carpets made and laid

-,	
INGRAIN CARPETS, from per yard 60¢ TAPESTRY CARPETS, from per yard 75¢	VELVET CARPETS, from per yard
BRUSSELS CARPETS, from per yard	AXMINSTER CARPETS, from per yard\$1.90

No Such Showing of Squares and Rugs Elsewhere Hundreds Are Displayed On Our Modern Rug Rack-Shown in a Few Moments.

THERE are a great many who favor carpet squares and rugs for floor coverings and to these we offer the most comprehensive stock in Western Canada. and to these we offer the most comprehensive stock in Western Canada. We have hundreds on display and by our new system of rack display we can show you a hundred rugs in a few seconds and we show you the whole rugnot just a corner.

Certainly no better choice or better values are offered you anywhere in the West. Back of every rug we sell stands this establishment—ready to make good our guarantee of absolute satisfaction. Pleased to have you investigate.

ARES, fr
S, from
S, from .
om

.....\$27 to \$48.50\$24 to \$42\$30 to \$55

Let Us Show You a Low Priced, Long Wearing Square

The Kensington or Krypton Art Wool Squares Satisfy

F you want a long wearing square that is decidedly attractive in appearance and yet low in price, choose from these Kensington or Krypton Art Wool Squares (Planta of Squares of sington or Krypton Art Wool Squares. They are excellent wearers and are reversible. Come in pleasing art designs and colorings and at these prices they are splendid values. We can heartily recommend them to you. Many are shown on the rug rack and it'll take but a moment to show them. See these Kensington Squares.

½ x 4 yards, at each \$21.00 x 4 yards, at each \$23.50 x 4½ yards, at each \$26.00 x 5 yards, at each \$29.00
X

RYPTON wool art squares are of extra heavy weight and are excellent wearers. They are reversible—giving double wearing surface. Charming art designs and colorings that are particularly desirable for bedroom use.

 SIZE 3 x 4 yards, at each
 \$25.00

 SIZE 3½ x 4 yards, at each
 \$29.00

 SIZE 3 x 3 yards, at each
 \$19.00

 SIZE 3 x 3½ yards, at each
 \$22.00

"Algoma" All-Wool Art Squares In Cheerful Colourings

Our "Algoma" All-Wool Art Squares have gained wide popularity with Western folk. Their excellent wearing qualities and the nice range of art colorings and cheerful designs combined with easy price, appeal to the thrifty. Splendid squares for bedroom use. Come in and see them.

Size-3 x 21/2 yds., at each \$9.25	Size-3 x 4 yds., at each\$15.00	Size-4 x 41/2 yds., at each\$22.50
Size—3 x 3 yds., at each\$11.25	Size— $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 yds., at each\$17.50	
Size—3 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds., at each \$13.00	Size—4 x 4 yds., at each\$20.06	Size—4 x 5 yds., at each \$25.00

Here's Great Value In Rugs—Oriental Effects For Little

These Jap Jute Rugs Are Rich In Appearance, Long Wearers, Low Priced

FF YOU WANT a rug that is rich and pleasing in appearance and yet reasonable in price you'll be interested in these Japanese Jute Rugs. They have the appearance of the Oriental rugs—that much prized floor covering. And they are low in price—splendid value.

We have sold a big lot during the past few years for service in homes, offices, summer homes, etc., and they have given the fullest satisfaction. We shall be pleased to show you these rich looking rugs any time you visit our second floor.

Don't Miss These Rugs-The Craze Throughout the U.S. Rag Style Rugs-Like Our Grandmothers Used to Make-Striking Styles

OU remember those carpets and rugs that your "grannie" used to make? Economy forced the home-keepers of those days to utilize the waste rags for those coverings. The hit or miss designs of those days have come back again and these Ragstyle Rugs are now the craze throughout the United States.

They differ in some particulars—only new materials are used in the making, designs are more artistic, colors are absolutely fast. Come in and view these newest "old" ideas at the only store that shows them in this city. You are welcome.

Priscilla Rugs

These are made of the unbleached muslin, dyed in fast colors—washable. These rugs are woven "hit or miss" designs, with plain or white colors. Excellent for bedrooms.

Size	30 x 60 inches\$2.75
Size	4 x 7 feet
Size	8 x 10 feet
Size	9 x 12 feet\$22.50

Fireside Rugs

The fireside rug is one of the latest styles in the Old Colonial "hit or miss" effects. A dozen or more color effects on white and green warps. Excellent for fireside use.

Size 30 X	00 mci	1es	ф.	a.uu
Size 4 x	feet .	,	\$	4.50
Size 8 x 1				
Size 9 x 1	2 feet		\$1	6.00
ANTE CONTRACTOR	The second	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		

Colonial Poster Rugs

Size 12 x 14 feet,\$25.00

One of our most attractive styles. Poster effect.

Martha Washington Rugs Ideal for bedroom use.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper. The book has almost 2,000 illustrations of good size. Every article is fully described and priced, making it an easy matter to do your shopping at home if you have this book. Send your name for a copy TODAY.

SEND FOR THIS-FREE

THEY KEEP THE BRAKES SET

And So Can Never Do Their Best

Many men, and more women, go through life like a train with the entire tugging, but the brakes hard on. They never get anywhere near top speed, because they are nover really well.

well.

Probably they do not own even to themselves that they are sick, but they scarcely know what it is to really "feel good." Always there is Headache, or that "dragged out feeling" which makes good work, either mental or physical, utterly impossible.

or physical, utterly impossible.

The most common trouble with all these people is that they have Constipation. Their systems are poisoned with the waste matter, which stays in the blood, instead of being promptly removed by the bowels. Harsh purgatives are worse than no treatment at all, because they weaken and irritate the bowels, instead of curing the trouble.

The natural and permanent cure for Constipation, is "Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" combins the well known laxative principles of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. So perfect is the combination that "Fruit-attives" acts like the fresh fruit, by stimulating the sluggish liver to supply the proper amount of bile to move the bowels regularly.

The most stubborn cases of Con-

The most stubborn cases of Con-stipation promptly yield to the cura-tive and corrective effects of "Fruit-a-tives."

50 cents a box, six for \$2.50, or trial box, 25 cents—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Ltd., Ottawa.

TWO NEW HOUSES

FOR SALE

Davie Street

One Seven-room and one Eight-room House. All modern improvements. Standing on large lots. Two minutes from Oak Bay car. Terms very reasonable. For further particulars call on the own-

Bevan Bros. & Gore

Room 1, 1122 Gov't St. Real Estate, Stocks & Bonds

FOR MEN OF

ALL AGES

The winter showing of Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats is

Fit-Reform caters to the young business men and the young college men as well as to men of affairs and heads of families. The Fit-Reform range of styles, fabrics and materials embraces everything that a gentleman needs, from the morning

SOLE AGENTS

FIT REFORM

1211 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Tussell,

Samples and measurement blanks sent on application

and business suits to the full dress, and Tuxedo suits.

Prices are based on actual values.

broadly planned and broadly carried out. All ages and all tastes have been considered in creating the styles and choosing

News of the World in Brief

PROVINCIAL

Ran Off With the Baby

VANCOUVER, Nov. 20.-Mrs. Huxley, of Tacoma, is in the city to-day trying to locate her tex-husband, who, she has informed the police, has who, she has informed the police, has run off with their two-year-old baby, the possession of which the centra granted her when she obtained her divorce. She informed the court that she believes her husband is living here with a woman who is not his wife. The department has taken the matter up for investigation.

Marine Lawyers Tested.

VANCOUVER, Nev. 20.—The question of whether a contract between a shipping crew and the company is abrogated when on an extra-long voyage the ship runs out of food, is to be fought out as the result of the desertion from the Wray Castle of Allan Mc-Kay and William Owens. After a hazardous trip from Glasgaw, the ship arrived the other day, and the two seamen went ashore and retained the services of Capelle and Doctor, a legal firm. The men were advised to remain ashore. This they did, and warrants for their arrest were gotten out by Captain John Phillips. Magistrate Williams this morning found the men guilty of desertion, and ordered them back to the ship. They agreed to go, but their case will be taken before a higher court. They stated, and Captain Phillips admitted, they had been without flour, potatoes and onions for the past six weeks.

CANADIAN

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—Benny's wire nail factory on Mill street was today damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Disastrous Montreal Fire

MONTREAL. Nov. 20.—Damage roughly estimated at from \$19,000 to \$15,000 was done by a blaze last night in Peck, Bonney & Company's wire nail factory, on Mill street.

Drink—and the Penalty
COBALT, Ont., Nov. 20.—The body of
George Spence has been found in a
small lake. He had been drinking and
was left behind by his comrades. An
were on their way to work in Maple
Mountain.

Canadian Piano Merger

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—Arrangements have been completed by which another merger of a good-sized scale has been put through for the benefit of trade and the reduction of competition and expenses, when the C. W. Lindsay Plamo Co., of Montreal, and the Orme Plano Company, of Ottawa, amalgaments

Sir William Optimistic.

Sir William, Optimistic.
WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 20—Sir William. Van Horne, chairman of the board of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived in the city today after, an absence of two years. Sir William came over the double track from the head of the Lakes and said be expected to see four tracks between Winnipeg and Fort William in the near future. He was optimistic as to the future of Western Canada.

The Elevator Issue

The Elevator Issue
REGINA, Sask., Nov. 20.—Mr. Haultain has given notice that he will move in the legislature Monday for a return showing all correspondence between the Saskatchewan government and the government at Ottawa relating to terminal elevators, which gives the first indication of the attitude of the opposition towards this big question. It is likely that the opposition will push the clevator question to an issue at this session of the House. Government legislation for which notice is given include an act respecting drainage and an act respecting the law of libel.

BRITISH

Royal Sympathy Expressed,
LONDON, Nov. 20.—King Edward,
Queen Alexandra, and other members
of royalty, today telegraphed their condolencies to the family on the death of
Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester. Throughout the day, there
were callers at the home and an endless procession of telegraph messengers.

Mr. Gladstone Appointed

Mr. Gladstone Appointed
LONDON, Nov. 20.—Herbert John
Gladstone, secretary of State for Home
Affairs, has accepted the post of Governor-General of United South Africa.
It is announced that the Liberal excentive committee of Mr. Gladstone's
constituency, Leeds, has requested T.
E. Harvey to stand as the Liberal
candidate for the House of Commons
in the approaching election.

FOREIGN

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The general dis-cussion of the budget closed last night with a vote of confidence in the gov-ernment.

Man and Money Missing

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—A \$17,000 obbery of the E. M. F. Automobile Company was reported this morning. A discharged paymaster is missing. Anglo-German Treaty Extended.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Federal council has given its approval to a bill extending to December 31, 1911, the Germany and Great Britain.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Royalists to-day issued a manifesto announcing their intention to unite with the Catholies at the coming general election in opposition to those candidates who were not in sympathy with the church's attitude regarding the public

Drastic Collection Methods

Drastic Collection Methods
DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Allen
F. Reid was today found gullty of attempt to extort \$10,000 from Miss
Geniveve Chandler Phipps, by threatening to blow her up with dynamite.
The Jury was out about 18 hours. Attorneys for Mrs. Reid set up the plea
of insanity.

Death Penaly Paid.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 20.—After an all night stand against a posse, an unknown outlaw who was wanted for the shooting of Officer George Fleming at Nampa, on Tuesday, and who sought refuge yesterday at the Garret farm, was shot and killed today.

Still No Word of Astor Yacht.

Still No Word of Astor Yacht.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Another day without news from Col. John Jacob Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal, added to the anxieties of his relatives and friends for the safety of her owner and his son and party on the steam yacht unheard of since they safled from Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 15, in the West Indian waters that were soon afterward swept by terrific hurricanes.

"Shad King Joe" Dead

"Shad King Joe" Dead
NEWCASTLE, Del. Nov. 20.—Jos. H.
King, known familiarly as "Shad
King Joe." Is dead at his home here.
He was 77 years old. Death was due
to paralysis. King handled during his
half-century of business millions of
fish, which were shipped to all parts
of the United States and Canada. He
shipped as high as 10,000 fish aday in the period of greatest prosperity in the

Fate Found a Way

Fate Found a Way
INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Nov. 20.—
Neighbors who broke into a burning
house today found a baby girl in her
crib, dead of suffocation by smoke, and
her three-and-a-half-year old brother
unconscious, tied to a door knob with a
robe. The children's mother, Mrs. John
Koran, had gone shopping. To prevent the boy from playing with
matches she tied him to the door. The
fire broke out from a stove.

Another Football Victim.

Another Football Victim.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—Willis W. Marue of Atlantic City, N. J., a student at the Methodist Protestant Theological seminary. Westminster, Mr., is at University hospital here in a serious condition as a result of injuries received in a football game at Westminster last Tuesday. An operation disclosed that his intestines had been ruptured. Last night peritonitis set in and it is feared he will not recover.

Death Follows Disgrace

Death Follows Disgrace (NEW YOPK, Nov. 20.—Under charges of having obtained money under false pretenses from a woman, William C. Burender, a former justice of the peace in Hoboken N. J., shot himself at his home today. He appeared much depressed following his arrest yesterday on a woman's charge, on that, although not a lawyer, he had obtained a fee from her for undertaking a divorce action in her behalf.

Ladies' Costumes at Special Prices for Monday Morning

No. 1—One Grey Mixed Tweed Costume, plain tailored and satin lined. Regular \$35.00. Monday \$28.50

No. 2—One Self Striped Venetian, in brown, satin piped and satin lined. Regular \$37.75. Monday \$32.50 No. 3—One Green Self Striped Venetian, satin lined, self strapped and jet buttons. Regular \$41.50. No. 4—One Black Satin Cloth, strictly tailored and satin lined. Regular \$30.00. Monday.....\$25.00 No. 7—One Navy Fancy Serge, plain tailored, fancy mercerized lining. Regular \$24.00. Monday \$19.50 No. 8-One Green Fancy Suiting, plain tailored, mercerized breche lining. Regular \$25.00. satin lined. Regular \$30.00. Monday\$24.00

These will all be on View in our New Ready-to-Wear Show Room on Monday Morning.



HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Here They Are at Last!

Great Sale of Sample Carpet Ends

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES AT BARGAIN PRICES

Each year as the season closes travelers dispose of their sample Carpets and Rugs to save carrying them back across the ocean to the Old Lands. We were fortunate enough this year to secure the promise of a splendid line of samples and now they are here ready for immediate delivery. They come mostly in lengths of 1½ yards and include Tapestries, Velvets, Brussels, Wiltons and Axminsters. These samples are useful in any home. First comers have first choice. We expect to sell them quickly, so come soon.

Tapestry Samples, worth \$1.00......50¢ Tapestry Samples, worth \$1.75......75¢ Velyet Samples, worth \$1.65......75¢ Brussels Samples, worth \$2.25.....\$1.00

Velvet Samples, worth \$2.50......\$1.25 Axminster Samples, worth \$3.75....\$1.50

Also a fine line of Oriental Pattern Rugs at much less than regular prices.

We are now showing latest lines of Furniture for the home, - Carpets, Linoleums, etc.; all priced most reasonably for quick sale. We respectfully invite inspection and comparison of prices and values. Our Furniture is made for use as well as for sale and our guarantee, "Goods as represented or money refunded" protects you absolutely. Free city delivery, Country orders packed and shipped free.

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

Finnish Jews Given Votes. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20 .- Dur

ng the last hours of its recent session the diet of Finland, by a vote of 112 to 43, adopted a law which confers citizenship upon Jews who are natives or have been residents of the country for ten years. It places other Jews on an equal footing with other foreigners.

Her Vengeance Satisfied.

PERRY, Ind., Nov. 20.—"I can re-turn home satisfied now that the mur-derer of my husband is hanged." Thus snoke Mrs. Isaac Fell, of Caldwell,

were completed today for the opening of Hun Chun, Manchuria, to international trade in January next. The importance of the opening of Hun Chung to foreign commerce is apparent when it is understood that the town is situated nine miles northwest of the Korean boundary, near the confluence of the Han Chun and Tyumen Rivers, 35 miles above the mouth of the latter in the Sea of Japan, and less than 100 miles from Vladivostok. The town has a population of 10,000, and enjoys a considerable trade with Korea.

Harvester Company Amenable.

company, however, objects to paying he \$60,000 charter fee asked by the attorney-general.

Outlaw Meets Death

Outlaw Meets Death
BOISE, Ia., Nov. 20.—The unidentified tramp who for twenty-four hours held captive seven-year-old Harry Garrett in an upstairs room of the Garrett ranch house, threatening to kill the boy should an attempt to arrest the tramp be made, was shot and killed yesterday by a posse after the boy made his escape. Wearled by his long vigil, the outlaw fell asleep, and his prisoner jumped from a window. The desperade was told to surrender, but he refused, and as a number of shots were fired through the floor from the room below, he jumped from a window and ran, but soon-fell mortally wounded by a fusilade of shots from the posse. The Garrett boy says his captor confessed to him that he was the man who shot and seriously wounded Policeman Fleming at Nampa on Tuesday.

Sovereign Place—See Tuesday. turn home satisfied, now that the murderer of my husband is hanged." Thus spoke Mrs. Isaac Fell, of Caldwell, Kansas, after witnessing the execution of Henry. Armstrong, who killed in Perry, several months ago. Mrs. Fell syould not leave after the drop had been sprung, but insisted on watching until the physicians in attendance pronounced the murderer dead.

Now international Pact
PEKIN, Nov. 29.—Arrangements

Harvester Company Amenable. TopEKA, Kas., Nov. 20.—The international Harvester Company is proposed from a win The desperade was told to surrer but the refused, and as a number in the outer suit filed with the Supreme Court yesterday the company is willing to allow the state of Kansas to regulate its business. In its brief in the outser suit filed with the Supreme Court yesterday the company and ran, but soon fell is presented for a qualified ouster is satisfactory to the company. The qualified ouster would prohibit the company from making exclusive contracts and prohibit agents from sell-ing other make of machines. The



her the best opportunity for showing her skill—to have a constantly perfect product in baking or pastry work

Royal Standard Flour is the kind of flour that is giving satis-faction to the women of British Columbia. The reason lies in its inherent goodness — the best wheat, the best milling and the nost skillful blending combine make this flour a special embodiment of superior goodness

You should use Royal Standard Flour for its own sake. There is another reason, too. You are likely to draw a coupon from your sack which entitles you to a 100-piece china dinner set. There have been many winners there will be many more.

VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

HOUSES BUILT On the

D. H. BALE

Installment Plan

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Subscribe for The Colonist Soap Perder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

Ladies' Raincoats

Black, Blue and \$1.00 Each

Money to Loan on first mortgage, \$1000 to \$50,000 at current rates of interest.

Wanted — Furnished house, Oak Bay district or near Beacon Hill Park.

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

Kimonas and Dressing Gowns Reduced 35% and 50%

ALL COLORS, BEAUTIFULLY EMBROI-DERED, NEW STOCK JUST OPENED, IN FULL AND HALF LENGTHS.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

Opposite E. & N. Depot.

Shipchandlery



LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

Victoria, B. C.

A GOLD WATCH FREE

Our great fall sale of high grade bicycles is now on. For a few days we will give to every purchaser of one of our bleyeles, an order on Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell for a Gold Watch, lady's or gent's, entirely free. For example, you buy a Rover Special Bicycle, 3-speed gear, regular price \$67.50, and we give you a Gold Watch, regular price \$25.06, absolutely free, while our stock lasts. This is your opportunity to get a bicycle at regular prices and a Gold Watch free.

Thos. Plimley, 1110 Government St.

Do Not Experiment

THE 1910 BUICKS THE NO-TROUBLE CAR

We refer you to any or all of the thirty odd lucky Victorians who own them.

1910 DEMONSTRATING CARS NOW ON RAIL

Full Particulars

Western Motor & Supply Co., Ltd.

Successors to Plimley Automobile Co. Ltd. R. P. Clark, General Manager

BASKETBALL

High School 15, Y. M. C. A. 15.
Last evening at the Fort street roller rink the Y. M. C. A. and the High School students played to:a draw in one of the hardest games fought out

The teams lined up as follows, and the number of points scored by each High School.

ler rink the Y, M, C, A, and the High School students played the a draw in one of the hardest games fought out by local teams is many years.

The game, which was free from any rough work, was marked by some brilliant flashes of combination by both teams and was witnessed by about 300 september 1300 White of the Y, M, C, A, gave entire satisfaction as umpire.

******** **NEWS OF THE CITY**

Back from Oregon

His Lordship Bishop Perrin re-turned yesterday from Portland, where on Wednesday he conducted a devo-tional day for the clergy of the diocese

Ladies' Auxiliary

The ladies' auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. will meet tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Ernest Whittington, 1511 Chambers street. The meeting will open at three o'clock.

To Speak at Golden

William Blakemore left last evening on the Princess Charlotte for Golden where tomorrow night he will address a meeting in the interest of the Con-servative capdidate, H. C. Parsons. He returns Wednesday.

Notice to Mariners.

The diaphone at Race Rocks light station will not be ready for operation on December 1 next, as given in the notice lately published, therefore the steam whistle will be continued as the fog signal until the diaphone is established.

Rushing Pavement Work.

Yesterday saw the completion of the work of brick laying on the west side of the Causeway and traffic will be opened in about a week's time. On Monday a start on the pavenent laying on the east side of the roadway will be made and work rushed to completion. There is now a good supply of brick on hand and all that is needed is satisfactory weather.

King's Daughters.

The Crofton circle of the order of the Kings Daughters, known as "the help in need" circle, have lately purchased an ambulatory invalid chair, which, by the kind consent of Mr. Duncan Campbell, will be kept at his store, corner Douglas and Fort streets, and the loan of which may be obtained for the use of sick or infirm cases, by application to Mrs. Edward Hasell, Alexandra club, or phone 521.

The Hamlin Recital

The Hamlin Recital
The recital given in the Victoria theatre last night by Mr. George Hamlin, the American tenor, under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society, was in every respect a great success. Although politics engrossed the attention of the community and there were two meetings on, the audience was large and it accorded the singer and his talented accompanist a very appreclative and enthusiastic reception.

The Welsh Society

The Welsh Society
The Victoria Cymrodorion Society
have arranged for a lantern lecture
on Wales by the Rev. T. W. Gladstone
for the next meeting, the second Wednesday in December. A number of
attractive musical and other items will
also be given, also refreshments will
be served. Members and Welsh residents and those interested are asked
to remember the date and be present.
The society also propose holding an
Eisteddfod about the New Year. Further information will be given next
week.

The Misses McIntosh, 2311 McBride avenue, will be "at home" to their friends on Tuesday evening, November 23 and every succeeding Tuesday.

Mrs. R. S. Monat and daughter left st evening for Vancouver, en route Boston, Mass.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Russell

Russell

The death occurred in Nanaimo yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Barker, the wife of Judge Barker of that city. The late lady was well known here; she is survived by her husband and the following brothers and sisters:—Mrs. Ross, Miss Lexa and Miss Alma E. Howard Russell of the High School staff, Fred. R. Russell of Weller Brothers and Dr. W. L. Russell, inspector of state asylums for New York. The funeral will take place on Tuesday next from the family residence, Nanaimo at 2:30 o'c.oek.

1910 Ford Cars.

Wood Bros. Wharf street, are now exhibiting their 1910 Fords for public inspection, in Touring, Surrey and Roadster models.

Roadster models.
Compare our prices, a 20 h.-p. fourcylinder Touring Car for \$1,300.
Equipment: Magneto, top, windshield,
gas lamp, oil lamps, speedometer,generator, horn, tyre and tool repair kit.
We would suggest to all prospective
buyers to ask Ford owners for reference.

ence. Call and have demonstration.

Any article may be reserved for Xmas at the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas Street. We have a lovely selection of dainty English Blouses, selection of dainty legism bousses, lots of them being no two alike. These make nice useful presents, and the prices are very reasonable. Special values in English Skirts, the best ever shown in the city.

Deposits Withdrawable by Cheque Deposits Withdrawable by Cheque
The B. C. Permanent Loan Co. accepts deposits of one dollar and upwards, allowing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. The full amount deposited, or any portion thereof, may be withdrawn without notice. For the convenience of depositors, cheques are supplied, which may be used at any time. Paid up capital, over \$1.000,000.00. sssets, over \$2.090,000.00. Branch office, 1210 Government screet, Victorla, B. C.

Sovereign Place—See Tuesday.

Currants, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Sultanas, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots. These are all new and very choice,

WINTER APPLES

We have a fine line of the late varieties of Table and Cooking Apples. Good values,

A. POOL

623 Yates St. Phone 448. WATSON'S OLD STAND.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C. at 8 p. m., November 20, 1909; SYNOPSIS.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains low along the coast from Northern British Columbia to California and rain has been general from this southward. Sharp frosts are reported about Prince Rupert and zero weather prevails in Cariboo and castward to Manitoba, TEMPERATURE.

Min. Max.

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s	Victoria	42	4
1	Vancouver	36	4
	New Westminster	36	4:
-	Kamloops	26	2
e	Barkerville	12 below	v 10
e	Fort Simpson	24	23
e	Atlin	6	1:
n	Dawson, Y. T	20 below	v 18
g	Calgary, Alta,	12 belo	w
1	Winnipeg, Man	10	1 -
f	Portland, Ore	4.1	5
	San Francisco, Cal	56	6
s	FORECASTS	de la differencia	

FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday;
Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy, stationary or lower temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy, stationary or lower temperature.

SATURDAY.
Highest 47

Highest Lowest Mean Rain .08 linch; sunshine, 36 minutes

Sovereign Place-See Tuesday. Heating Stoves and Steel Ranges, th best quality and at reasonable prices at Clarke & Pearson's, 1313 Wharf

street.

And \$5 a month, without interest, will buy a fine lot in Alberni, close to business centre and new station. Price \$75. Buy now, this is an opportunity for you to make a big profit, Apply P. O. Box \$49.

Prof. Oliver will hold his usual Monday night dance in the A. O. U. W. upstairs hall.

Prince Rupert terminal of G. T. Pacific Railway offer the best inducement for investments of all kinds. Real es-tate, timber, land, mining and fishing, etc. Apply to Law Butler Co., Prince Rupert, B. C.

Sovereign Place-See Tuesday.

Clarke & Pearson tinsmiths and stovedealers, removed to 1313 Wharf street, near Johnson (2)



Jewel Cases

Full of attractive suggestions as Christmas Gifts to smart women. We show an almost endless display—a new shipment —in all varieties of possible elegance and chasteness.

Prices From \$1.25 to \$20.00

Jewel Boxes in leather trimmed with silver, ebony trimmed with silver, sterling silver and gold-plated cases — most delightful

deas.

Bear in mind that early buyers enjoy many advantages over those who put off their purchasing until the rush commences.

We will lay aside any article you select until required at Christmas without any deposi-

W. H. Wilkerson The Jeweler

915 GOVERNMENT STREET Tel. 1606

FORTY DOLLARS TO SPEND FOR XMAS

Supply the line for the following Linerick and send to us with an order for Groceries of \$1.00 or over and we will give to the one sending the best line, \$15.00; to the one sending the next best, \$10.00, and to the ones sending the three next best, \$5.00 each.

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See it with the others. Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

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The thoughtful man is the most thoughtless, that is he invariably forgets the little things. Some very brainy business men are so forgetful that their wives have to tie a string around

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their little finger to remind them to order things, such as

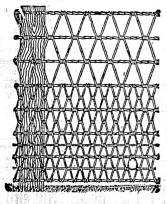
Perhaps this little ad. may help you to remember these, or was it Bottled Ale, Bottle Porter or Mineral Water?

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WIRELESS BEARS NEWS OF DISASTER

Report Lacking Confirmation That the St. Croix Was Burned at Sea

"The steamer St. Croix burned to the water's edge off Point Dune, California. Several hundred lives lost," was the message intercepted by the operator

message intercepted by the operator on board the steamer Princess Victoria last night, as the steamer lay at her wharf. It was a message from Monterey, California, 760 miles away.

The report was not confirmed. The report was sent from Monterey to a station at Friday Harbor when intercepted. The St. Croix was fitted with wireless, and on her last trip was reported to have had an accident. On arrival in port it was found that her whistle valve blew out, killing Chas. P. Doe, her chief engineer.

Vessel Known Here.

Vessel Known Here.

P. Doe, her chief engineer.

Vessel Known Here.

The St. Croix is owned by Schubach and Hamilton, and is being operated between San Francisco and San Diego, where a rate war is in progress. The steamer was brought to this coast by her owners to engage in the Cape Nome trade out of Seattle. She was for a long time operated on the New York and Fall River service. Built at Bath, Maine, in 1895, the St. Croix has a gross tennage of 1993 tons and 1054 tons net, with length of 240.7 feet, beam of 40.4, and depth of hold 25.9 feet. The vessel was engined with a high-power triple expansion engine of 2,700 horse power, and has four Scottish marine boilers.

On the Atlantic coast the steamer was licensed to carry 500 night and 800 day passengers, for which she had full equipment. She was fitted with 85 first-class, two-berth, staterooms, to accommodate '90 first-class passengers when she reached Seattle before going into the Cape Nome trade. The staterooms are all on the hurricane and upper decks and the dining saloon is located on the upper deck. Forward she had smoking and observation rooms.

The steamer was built of wood, and

rooms.

The steamer was built of wood, and was sheathed with copper throughout the entire length of her hull.

PREMIER WELCOMED BACK TO CAPITAL (Continued from Page 3.)

(Continued from Page 3.)

Conservatives to rise to their higher responsibilities, placing patriotism before the party, and give their votes at the coming election to endorse and put in effect a constructive, practical policy whose essence and sole purpose was the betterment of British Columbia's position as an important part of the Dominion of Canada and the great Empire. (Applause.)

What was this progressive policy? It was, in brief, to secure the immediate building of 600 odd miles of railway that would provide direct and effective competition with the C. P. R. and construction of which would be completed within the short period of the ensuing four years. It would be built entirely by white labor, at the standard scale wage, and with materials purchased in our own markets. (Applause.) The moneys obtained through disposal of guaranteed bonds would not, as opponents had stated, be paid over to the railway company, but placed in the treasury of the province, and not paid out therefrom except as actual construction advanced in strict accordance with all the safeguarding conditions in the provincial interest. (Applause.)

Control of Rates

Better than this, the railway be-

Control of Rates

Better than this, the railway being built with this assistance of the Province, would secure for British Columbia the right to control the rates on future traffic, both freight und passenger. This was the policy that had done so much for the upbilding and marked prosperity of the sister provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and it would do as much—and infinitely more—for British Columbia, with its infinitely larger opportunities in vast and varied resources, but awaiting development by transportation facilities and favorable rates. (Applause.) It was therefore, quite as clearly the duty of Liberals as Conservatives to sanction the guarantee of bonds required for the consummation of the project, for were not we all citizens devoted to the welfare and progressive development of their country? (Applause.)

And what a property would this new railroad be, with its extra-favorable gradiant of less than one-half of one per cent, entering British Columbia by the best mountain portal, and, on Vancouver Island, traversing a section between Esquimalt and Barkley Sound mineral wealth second in importance to no section in the whole length and breadth of Canada.

HALF A MILLION Control of Rates

HALF A MILLION EARNEST MONEY

Although the desired Provincial guarantee was given on the extent of but \$35,000 per mile, it was well known to everyone that such a line as projected would cost not fees than \$50,000 a mile, and this balance of \$15,000 it would be for

line as projected would cost not less than \$50,000 it would be for the railway company to secure upon a second mortgage security. In addition, the railway company was obligated to deposit a further half million in the Provincial Treasury as guarantee of the exact performance of all conditions demanded by the Government in the public interest.

And what was the place and position of the Canadian Northern in the present life of Canada? This was the railway today employing no fewer than 40,000 white men, and which in the past few years had put four hundred new towns upon the map of Canada. (Applause.) Did the people of British Columbia and the people of Esquimalt want another railway? Did they want growth? Did they want their country to advance in population, in industries, in wealth? If they did they would vote for the government's railway polley, not as a favor to himself but as a duty as good citizens to give the land that which it most requires to premote its growth and development in greatness.

AMOTHER LINK

ANOTHER LINK IN GRAND CHAIN

Further far, however, the road in completion would mean another trans-continental system for British Colum-bia and for Canada, another link in the

of the far-flung sections of a greater British Empire (a. beduse). Not only would this road be a factor for the material betterment of conditions in our own province and our own do-minion, but it would make for in-creased solidarity and strength in the Empire.

creased solidarity and strength in the Empire.

The functions are values of the C.P. R. and the G. T. P. Were already recognized and given their place in history. This road would bring Fritish Columbia in touch with housands of miles of another great re-liway system, a system between the zones of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and in his honest opinion would go yet further toward the accomplishment of the destinies of Canada than even the building of the Canadian Pacific of the Grand Trunk Pacific Canada than even the building of the Canadian Pacific of the Grand Trunk Pacific. (A. piause.)

Damned by the Times Damned by the Times

Damned by Ce 11mes
Turning to the criticisms of the Victoria Times, he had always found that
when that paper espoused a cause it
was lost beyond all salvation. The
Times had said that guarantee of the
Canadian Northern bonds would involve These had said that guarantee of the Canadian Northern bonds would involve British Columbia to the extent of forty-five million dollars. How near was this to the truth? The limit of the provincial obligation contemplated was to to the extent of 600 miles at \$35,000 a mile—or \$21,000,000. To speak of a mile—or \$21,000,000 was to speak of something absolutely untrue. The maximum guarantee was for \$21,000,000 alone, for which the province would have the substantial security of that readbed and line in British Columbia, easily worth more than double the liability, a line with a gradient of 5-10ths of 1 per cent. and tars that would be truly competitive and compet the C. P. R. to meet them in the interest of the British Columbia traveler and shipper.

the British Columbia traveler and shipper.

Again it was stated by the Times that the C. N. R. would parallel the C. P. R. for the greater part of its mainland length. This was equally untrue. The paralleling was for but 123 miles and no more, from Savonas to Fort Yale. And this was impossible of avoidance. For what good would another road be that did not possess the imperative essential of low gradient? In no other way could economical operation be secured, and with it competitive rates in, the public weal.

BOUND TO HAVE ITS BRANCH LINES

But the Canadian Northern main line But the Canadian Northern main line was not alone contemplated. The new road was bound to have its feeders—its branch lines reaching out to develop sections of the province as yet waste and awaiting transportation facilities. One branch was certain to penetrate the Okanagan—another the Kootenay, the branches extending from Cance river and up into the Arrow Lake country. In time these auxiliary lines were bound to reach out into all settled and resourceful sections of the vast province of British Columbia. (Applause.)

The Province's Protection

The Province's Protection

The third point harped on by the Times was that in the contemplated aid to the Canadian Northern the country would be ruined. Did ever one hear such twaddle? Aside from the first mortgage security, had not the province its indemnification coverant protected and amplified by the call upon the revenues of the entire Canadian Northern system, including the land grant of several million acres—security that would be accepted as more than ample by any financiers of the business world. Ruth the credit of Pittish Columbia, indeed! Why only a few days since, a sale of crown lands at Point Grey had taken place, when in view of, the promised entrance of the Canadian Northern to the provincial field provincial properties had sold for quite three times as much as they would have realized a scant few months ago. (Applause.) The government as trustees for the people of British Columbias have realized a scant few months ago. (Applause.) The government as trustees for the people of British Columbia still had some 3,500 acres at Point Grey, which, sold on the same terms as lately realized, would bring to the treasury fourteen million dollars—or with the recent receipts, some sixteen millions from Point Grey lands alone. (Applause.)

(Applause.) Hold for Future Profit Hold for Future Profit

The government could sell these lands today were it so minded and obtain the price, but they had larger ideas of their responsibilities as custodians for the people. They proposed to hold these lands and get more than double their present value. He was convinced that with the stimulated growth of the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster,

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Young Turkey, stuffed, Cran-berry Sauce. Prime Roast of Beef, Horse-

SALAD, Lettuce. Tomatoes. VEGETABLES. Cauliflower. Steamed Corn. Baked and Boiled Potatoes.

DESSERT. Steamed Fig Pudding, Hard Sauce. Hot Mince. Apple. Lemon Pie.

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TRY THE

backed by the growth of the antire province, these lands would have with-in the ensuing two years advanced in value 200 per cent. (Applause.) And the government would not sell till it all probability. (Applause.)

IN BANK, PROVINCE HAS FIVE MILLIONS

Then, and he hoped that no one would rush forward to demand a portion, he had only during the present day received a telegram advising him that there was at present to British Columbia's credit in the Canadian Bank of Commerce a no less sum than five million dollars in gold. (Applause.) And still John Oliver weeps and Tupper joins him in his lamentations. (Laughter.) So much for Point Grey and the cash in hand.

The province had property at Kalen

(Laughter.) So much for Point Grey and the cash in hand.

The province had property at Kalen Island, secured to it through the foresight of Mr. Green, against whom the Times cherished so special an antipathy, which at present market value would realize ever six million dollars cash. Take the cash in bank, the value of the Point Grey holdings of the province, and the present worth, constantly appreciating, of the Prince Rupert lands, and here alone were four millions more than the maximum obligation under the contemplated guarantee. (Applause.) But this was comparatively a bagatelle! The province held other millions of acres of lands all over the province awaiting its development. If the government were disposed to accept the proposals of various colonization companies such as were every day advanced, they could bring fifty millions to the treasury within the next fourteen days! Fifty millions was not enough—a hundred millions was wanted—and then some more! (Applause.)

KETTLE RIVER

VALLEY RAILWAY

Touching that portion of the railway programme involving assistance for the Kettle River Valley railroad, the premier explained the conditions under which this line had originally received assistance, in the money mileage grant which it is now proposed to revive. Ten miles of the old line had been built, and on this section many accounts were left unsatisfied. For the revived subsidy construction was assured—with the payment of all old obligations, the employment of only white labor, the standard wages, the completion of a line, with its connections, making still another transcontinental system? The construction of this road meant in the initial stage eight millions expended with the workers and merchants of British Columbia. The provincial assistance totaled \$750,000—\$22,500 per annum. With the taxation for which the line was liable, the net obligation upon the province was reduced to \$13,500 a year for the first ten years, and \$9,000 per annum after the whole line became taxable. And so the outlay was more than justified by the accruing benefits. Two hundred and sixty miles of road would bind the Kootenay to the coast, and at a cost of but \$9,000 per year! The two railway schemes to Touching that portion of the railway coast, and at a cost of but \$9,000 per year! The two railway schemes together involved construction of 860

coast, and at a cost of but \$9,000 per year! The two rallway schemes together involved construction of 860 miles of new railway, and the expenditure by the companies of nearly a million dollars a month in labor and material during the next four years. (Applause.) Were the people of British Columbia—the people of Esquimalt going to turn down such an opportunity because they were Liberals or their fathers or grandfathers had so termed themselves. (Cries of "No.")

He gravely questioned if Mr. Oliver was at all serious in his opposition. He certainly was wrong in asserting that any less safeguarded and complete bargain than outlined would satisfy the government of which he (Premier McBride) was the head. He would have just that bargain, fully protected, that he had described, or he would withdraw from politics in British Columbia, Upon his bona fides in this matter he staked his political future.

And what did Mr. Oliver offer as substitute? He would, he had declared, construct a line through the Hope mountains! Mr. James J. Hill had built to both sides of the mountain in question and Mr. Hill's engineers had for two years been trying to get a pass with suitable gradient. Mr. J. H. Kennedy, Mr. Hill's engineers had for two years been trying to get a pass with suitable gradient, and this was not to be thought of by practical railroad men. Mr. Hill had said he would try for another pass, and if he found it would build, wanting no aid from British Columbia.

On the other hand the people had On the other hand the people had the practical proposal of practical men, supported by a practical measure of assistance, practically safeguarded—a bargain that would make the province grow—make it wealthy. (Applause.) He could not for one moment believe that the voters of Esquimalt would close their eyes to such a bargain, to such opportunities for the advancement of their province; he did not count them as so many sheep blindly to follow when John Jardine called. Touching the ferry connection promised, the Premier showed how no engineering difficulties existed to the serious disadvantage of English Bluff as has been statculties existed to the serious disadvuntage of English Bluff as has been stated. He further guaranteed that the eventual contract by which the tentative agreement will be implemented, will specify a turbine or other extramodern ferry, the best of the times, to enable the Canadian Northern to compete in time and more than compete in rates, with the Canadian Pacific.

In respect to the Victoria and Barkley Sound section, without going into the great development value of this line, which others would do during the course of the present campaign, its construction would induce the establishment at Esquimatt of mills of the largest and most important sort. Two

lishment at Esquimalt of mills of the largest and most important sort. Two milling companies had signified that they were merely awaiting the completion of the bargain contemplated, by the endorsement of the people, to at once proceed with industrial projects and the erection of plants at Esquimalt, giving employment to no fewer than 5,000 people. The location of these would be Esquimalt, and they would begin construction as soon as this rallway bill was passed by the parliament of British Columbia (Applause.) Any opponent of such a development and progressive policy deserved not a single vote on Vancouver Island. ver Island.

Paterson's Critique.

The Premier had been much amused by the part which his old friend Mr. T. W. Paterson had chosen to assume in this present campaign. Mr. Paterson was a wealthy man, and could afford to indulge in elaborate joking. In no other sense could his letters and his position generally be regarded. He was having fun in his own way. Mr. Paterson talked of the unsound bar-(Continued on Page 10.)

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Prime Rib Roast Beef, 15c and Sugar Cured Bacon ...
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In thinking of the old gentleman who has so quietly lain down the work which brought him most 'Into touch with Canadian life one cannot help recalling Tennyson's words:

"He never sold the truth to serve the hour," Nor paltered with eternal God for

paltered with eternal God for power."

The Montreal Witness publishes The Montreal Witness publishes some very interesting statistics with regard to the labor of women in Canada. Of course, it must be understood that the great body of women workers those who as wives and mothers and daughters carry on the work in the homes, without which society would cease to exist, is not counted here. It is those who have left the home to work and whose worth in the world of labor can be measured, who are spoken of as wage-curners. Women are only employed in a third of the occupations of as wige-earners. Women are only employed in a third of the occupations which are going on in Canada. Men are at work in all but eight per cent of the employments. On the farms there are eight men to every woman employed, there are a little more than twice as many men as women engaged in domestic or personal service more than four times as many in the factories and ten times as many in the factories and ten times as many in trade and transportation. The professional class which includes civil servants, school teachers, stenographers and typewriters as well as the doctors, lawyers and ministers, is more equally divided, the proportion being 1.34 men to I woman. It is said that many more men than women earned money outside their regular employment. Here again every woman knows the statement is misleading. Who can tell how many of these teachers, typewriters and salesymone more contractions. ment. Here again every woman knows the statement is misleading. Who can tell how many of these teachers, type-writers and saleswomen work after hours as housekeepers, dressmakers or milliners? It is safe to say that for one man who engages in any gainful occupation after working hours there are ten women and more who save money in many ways by the work of their hands. The largest earnings for both men and women were in the professional class. The figures given are based on the census returns of ten years ago. It is perhaps doubtful if, so far as men are concerned, the highest carnings of men would be in the same class today. There is little indication that Canadian women are as yet unduly or injuriously influencing the labor market.

yet unduly or injuriously influencing the labor market.

There are very few indeed who are not ready to admit that the most important work done in the public schools of any country is the part? It takes in the formation of character. The man or woman, no matter how learned, who has not acquired the principles of right living and been trained to conform to them will be a failure. But though all admit his, the world is not by any means agreed as to the means the school should take to accomplish this end. There are many who think that in every lesson a child learns, every game he plays, every act he performs his character is being moulded. Such people would depend on the character of the teacher and the atmosphere of the school. They recognize, too, that the influence of the home is stronger than that of the school in the great majority of cases nor do they forget that in the moulding of the future man or woman the church plays a great part. But there is a large and growing number who say that it is as important to have a text book of ethies as to have one on grammer or history or a tithmetic. The teaching of what is right and wrong should not be left to chance or to the inclination of any teacher, however good. In many countries the teaching of ethics has been left in the lands of the churches and the schools are under one in the case. The schools are undenominated the case. schools are under their control. But in the United States and in most of the provinces of Canada this is not the case. The schools are undenominational. But it is contended that there is nothing in the system of Christian ethics in which not only all Christians that all good men of all religions do not agree. This is the ground taken by the Baptist body of the United States who ask that Christian ethics shall be taught in the schools. Even those who agree to this will feel that no text book can do as much good as the influence and example of the teacher whose life is ruled and whose conduct is inspired by the Great Teacher himself.

German scientists have been enquir-

German scientists have been enquiring into the condition of the workers in manufacturing districts and have discovered that the health of the workers depends on the amount of sunshine they enjoy. There are unfortunately few great manufactuling eities where the sunshine is not more or less shut out by the pall of smoke which overhangs them. In these days much progress has been made in relieving this condition to the great benefit of the health of the inhabitants. Consumption and all allied diseases find their greatest enemy in sunshine. The great number of sunny days is one of the great advantages of our own city as a place of residence. We are apt to forget when the rainy weather sets how many more sunny days we enjoy than fall to the lot of most dwellers in the city. They are wise who not only allow the sunshine to flood their rooms but spend as much time as possible in the out-of-doors. German scientists have been enquir-

work done in laying pavements has loosened the fences which are in a very dangerous condition. The civic authorities and the property owners should not wait for a fatal accident before they see that those which are undermined are removed or made secure. Not only children on their way to and from school are in danger, but at night there is risk to older people.

at night there is risk to older people.

The women's papers in the United States contain many allusions to the behaviour of women to whom men offer their seats in the street cars. On the other hand, there are complaints of rudeness on the part of men who retain their seats even when, not only courtesy but humanity should prompt them to give them up. In our own city there does not seem to be much cause for complaint. Few, even of the most thoughtless women, are so ungrateful as to take as a right the seat for which a man has paid. It is the behaviour of women themselves which rules the conduct of men. If they are gracious and courteous they need not fear that they will be treated rudely, if, on the other hand, they are haughty and selfish they need not expect consideration. On the evenings of the busy weeks between now and Christmas it would be kind on the part of the ladles who spend their afternoons shopping to choose an early car so that the men returning from work would not feel called upon to give up their seats. By a little forethought this could be managed, not only to the comfort of the men but of the ladles themselves.

There should be little difficulty in arousing a very extended public interest and patronage for the approaching ball to be given under the auspices of the Alexandra Club at the Women's Building, Agricultural Fair Grounds, on Friday evening next, in aid of the fund of that building. But it, may be well to restate the conditions hampering the

which it is the pride of women to execel; and also-rest and refreshment for all.

Some months ago, the president and committee of the Alexandra Club undertook to promote a ball, the proceeds from which should be devoted to this object, and it is in no spirit of selfishness or "parochialism" that the ladies now invite a very full patronage. No effort is being spared, that will contribute towards the comfort and pleasure of their guests, and the opportunity thus afforded to all members of the community to assist the cause in hand will surely meet with a most hearty reshonse.

The Alexandra Club, while formed per se for social use and intercourse, recognizes that there are wide community interests which should from time to time command the attention and interest of all individuals and societies, and its members are ever ready to respond to any call which may promote the social and community life, and to extend what influence it possesses for the general welfare. The arrangements for the ball are well in hand, and on Tuesday the decorative committee will meet at the building, when a "transformation seeme" will ensue. A squad of men from the Egeria will

and on Tuesday the decorative comimitee will meet at the building, when a "transformation scene" will ensue. A squad of men from the Egeria will prepare the floor, and everyone who has attended the naval ball will know that this means "good dancing."

Special cars to all parts of the city, by the courtesy of Mr. A. T. Goward, will be run at 1:30 and 3 a:m., and there will be bridge tables for non-dancers, and excellent refreshments.

It has been ascertained that the cabrates will be as usual, and special attention has been paid to enlarging the dressing-room accommodation. In fact, all the difficulties "reported" have been dissipated, and no excuse is left for the "chivalry" and the 'beauty' of Victoria to refuse an invitation extended in such a gracious and public spirit as is this one from the Alexandra Club.

Tickets may be obtained at the Club.

Club.
Tickets may be obtained at the Club from individual members, and from Messrs. Hibben, Challoner & Mitchell, Redfern, Victoria Book and Stationery and H. Wilkerson.

An interesting meeting was held at the Alexandra Club this week, the object being to establish an Art association and to promote a keener and wider interest in Exhibitions of the same in Victoria and Vancouver Island Doctor Hasell was asked to take the chair and Mrs. C. Banyelde Daniell acted as secretary. There were present: Mr. and Mrs. Shallcross, Mr. and Mrs. And Mrs. And Mrs. And Mrs. And rs. Shallcross, Mr. and Mr. and Miss Mason, Mr. and Miss Z. ent: Mr. and m. Mrs. S. Maclure, Mr. and Miss Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Butcher, Miss L. Tully, Miss

exhibition in the early spring.

'A stropg recommendation was put before the meeting that this "ssociation affiliate with the "Canadian Society of Applied Art," reserving to itself local extension embracing the higher branches, and including paintings in its local exhibits. The advantages of affiliating with the mother society are very great, and among them an opportunity is afforded to interchange exhibits, and thus to extend the limits of competition and receive impulse and inspiration from distant fellow workers.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the working societies of St. Barnabas' Church will hold a bazaar and tea in the schoolroom, corner of Caledonia avenue and Cook street. The ladies and children have been busy during the year preparing for the bazaar, and a great number of pretty and useful articles will be offered for sale. Many of these will be suitable for Christmas presents. There will be thousual attractions for the children and music in the evenings. The members of the Ladies' Ald will be grateful for contributions to the tea tables, which may be sent to the rectory, on Monday or to the schoolroom on succeeding days.

As I sat by my window overlooking

watched the leaves driven hither and thither by the wind; some all alone, others in great squadrons, advancing, retreating, and circling round, all bound for the land of nowhere, I began to moralize a bit. It seems but yesterday that I watched, with an intense longing for the first speek of green those grim old glants of the park sent out. And yet in a few short months they have finished their life's work. Creeping out slowly in the early spring they gladdened our hearts by their silent message, "Winter is conquered, summer is nigh." Soon the great brawny arms of the trees are covered with softest, sweetest, green, giving grateful shade to thousands from the hot noon-day sun, and today the gardener is gathering up the ashes where great heaps of them have been burned to sweeten the earth that covers the flowers for another year.

The air is filled with incense. All this in a few short months. And yet we poor humans journey on through life with many years to our credit, and how little of what we set out to do do we accomplish. Let us take a lesson from the leaves. In our early years let us gladden the hearts of all others in great squadrons, advancing

years let us gladden the hearts of all whom we meet, by our unselfishness, gentleness, and goodness. Let us assist and protect the weak and the wayward when we are in the high-noon of our health and strength, and let the closing years of our lives fill the hearts of all who have known us with a quiet peace and assurance that a life well spent will go hence on the "winds of Faith" to meet its promised reward.—Toronto Star.

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female IIIs



grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thougands of preschiefed and grow.

Thousands of unsolicited and genu-ine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's

the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Shewilltreatyourletterasstrictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't besitate—write at once.

Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Three Resident Masters

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Christmas Term Commences Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 9 a. m.

APPLY J. F. MEREDITH

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 17, 1909. Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co., Limited, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sirs,—

I am delighted to acknowledge the receipt from you this morning of the New Scale Williams Piano, roughly first prize in your recent Line which was given away as the first prize in your recent Line Contest, and which I was fortunate enough to win. I shall always take special pride in recommending your firm for its liberality and straightforwardness, and I consider myself extremely lucky to have become the possessor of such an Instru-ment as the New Scale Williams, which on account of its many special features of construction, producing its wonderful quality of tone, has rightly been called the "Piano of the

Thanking you most cordially, and wishing your firm all possible success in the future,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) LILY SIMPSON, 1519 Blanchard St., Victoria, B. C.

CAR LOAD APPLES

After careful study of the Apple situation, we thought wise to purchase heavily to protect our many customers. Apples are graded according to Government standard, "ORDINARY," "CHOICE" and "FANCY." We have just placed in stock a straight carload, the finest sample of high grade Apples ever purchased in Victoria;

628 BOXES COMPRISING

Fancy Gano

Fancy Winesaps

Fancy Aalome

Fancy Rhode Island Green-Fancy Black Twigs Fancy York Imperials Fancy Rome Beauty, etc.

The West End Grocery Company, Lt.d

For Your Sunday Roast

PRIME RIBS BEEF	11c
SIRLOIN BEEF	121/2c
SHOULDER ROAST BEEF	080
ISLAND PORK	121/2 to 180
ISLAND MUTTON	121/2 to 180
ISLAND VEAL	14 to 18c
ISLAND SPRING LAMB	16 to 220
These meats are selected and the choicest in the ma	irket.

See Our Windows for Prices on Everything in the Meat Line

IDEAL MEAT MARKET 620 Yates Street

Whiskies We Can Recommend For Purity and Fine Flavor

Caledonia Scotch Whisky, per bottle\$1.00 King George 4th Old Scotch, per bottle......\$1.20 "D. C. L." 20 Years' Old, per bottle\$2.00 Wiser's 10-Year Old Rye, per bottle......\$1.25 Wiser's 8-Year Old Rye, per bottle\$1.00 Wiser's Imperial Quart bottle\$1.00

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Where you get the best and cheapest

561 Johnson Street

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HALF-TERM BEGAN NOV. 1

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders. Staff of University men: Organized Cadet Corps: Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium: Chemical Laboratory.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT McGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN: Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge). PRINCIPALS:

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Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park. Victoria, B. O.
Select High-Grade Day and
Boarding College for Boys of &
to 16 years. Refinements of wellappoint-d gentlemen's home in
lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly
moderate. A few vacancles at
Autumn term. September 1st.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

St. George's School for Girls Bearding and Day School.

At home Fridays. Principal. Mrs. Suttle

FUEL WOOD AND COAL R. DAVERNE, FORT STREET

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST

Slaughter Sale "Proper Clothes

During the past few days we have been disposing of our \$10,000 stock of this brand men's suits. As we are daily expecting a large consignment of a BETTER BRAND we decided that

Every Suit Must Go

in order to accommodate the new stock. The suits we are sacrificing are the best they make, and are not deficient in quality or style, but all this Fall's design.

Save From \$5 To \$12 On a Suit

EVERY BE SOLD

\$25.00 TO \$30.00 \$20.00 SUITS **\$15.00** \$15.00 TO \$17.00 SUITS FOR.....

ONLY FEW DAYS MORE

FINCH & FINCH

1107 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

Shut Out Mainlanders by Scor-

HOPGOOD FORCED OVER

Nearly Two Thousand Fans Lowry. Fullback Meredith. W. Three-Qr. Young. In Three-Qr. Gillespie. Halfback ... Vancouverites

VANCOUVER, Nov. 20 .- Vancouver 0, Victoria 3.

In the most sensational and keenly fought Rugby match seen on Brockton

fought Rugby match seen on Brockton Point in many years, the representatives from the Capital City outplayed their Mainland rivals, and secured the preliminary points in the race for the McKechnie cup, emblematic of the British Columbia championship.

From the time Referee Jack Jenkinson started the game, it could be plainly seen that both teams were out to win, and the match was marked by much hard checking, which at times nearly developed into fistic encounters. Up to half time no tally was registered, although both teams were playing like demons, first Vancouver and ther Victoria having the advantage. The fireworks, however, happened in the second period, the home players realizing that much depended on the outcome, and they were determined to get over. By aggressive work on the forward line, and some sensational sprints by the three-quarters, the Terminals came within an acc of seering. The Victorians came back strong, working the ball well up by clever work, in which all the team figured.

Victoria Gets Score. With about twenty minutes to go from a scrum a few yards out, Hop-

the forwards for the only try of the day. Heb. Gillespie failed to annex the extra points. While the match was not a perfect exhibition of the grand Out Mainlanders by Scoring But One
Try

GOOD FORCED OVER
BY HUSKY FORWARDS

Thousand Fans Industrial Two Industrial I

Gillespie.... Handack... H. Gillespie. In Three-Qr. Schofield... W. Three-Qr. Newcombe (c) Halfback ... Forwards— Arbuckle.... Front Rank .

Arbuckle. Pront Rank Thomas Sweeney. Centre Rhodes Hopgood. Front Rank McKechnie Miller. Back Rank Jones Ward. Rear Rank Bryant Frimmason. Rear Rank Stacey Robson. Rear Rank Deykin Referee, Jack Jenkinson. Linesmen, Spalding, Victoria; Bell-rving, Vancouver.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER IS BURIED

Poet, Author and Magazine Editor Laid to Rest in Presence of Many High in Literary Life. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- Richard

Watson Gilder, Watson Gilder, author, poet and for many years editor of the Century Magazine, who died in this city Thursday was buried today. The Church of the Ascension, where the funeral services were held, was filled with men high in literary and civic life, and the many friends and associates of the dead author. Immediately after the services the body was taken to Bordentown, N. J., where Mr. Gilder was born, for burial.

Sovereign Place-See Tuesday.

SOCCER MATCHES

sawers at and Newcombe, vays on the job, side hot always. The Gallesple langerous, and yed to a fray. By a score of four goals to two the Jank how partially easy victory over the English and the Basy ball have been Jenklinson Holmson Holm Esquimalt. In the second half the J. B. A. A. got two more, both scored by Todd, while Cunningham again came through with a tally for his team. For the last twenty-five minutes of the game no further score was made though the Bays had the sphere down on their opponents' goal practically all the time. J. G. Brown refereed the game. The teams lined-up as follows:

J.B.A.A. Esquimalt Peden Goal Dunn Lorimer Back Young Lawson Isbister Kirchin Half back Hill Lawson Maleolm Hughes Terrord Philips Gowens Pottinger Gray Protunged Philips Gowens Pottinger Gray Frodd Fairey Forwards Cunningham Worwold Philips Gowens Pottinger Gray Todd Formach Pott

neither team could score. The match was one of the best contested played for some time, and at the call of the time neither had secured a goal.

Scotch Whisky Distilled in the Highlands of Scotland from pure Scotch Barley Malt.

WATSON'S

NO. 10

THORPES old English

a smack of its own.

Insist on "WATSON'S"

TELEPHONE L313

We are well equipped for contract and repair work.
Workmanship Guaranteed.
Prices Right.
We solicit a trial.

Victoria Plumbing Co.

714 YATES STREET.

being nil for both, J. Lawson played a star game for the gallant Fifth, while E. Bishop and Sheritt were the mainstay for the opponents, both play-ing full back. Mr. Tait gave entire satisfaction as the 23rd man on the field. The association hope that this kind of sport will continue on all sides.

VANCOUVER HIGH DEFEATS UNIVERSITY

The visiting fifteen from the Vancouver High school proved too heavy for the University school boys in the match played at Meunt Tolmie on Saturday afternoon, defeating them by ten points to three.

The Vancouvers went off with a rush from the start, and Beek, their captain, had the ball over the Black and Red's line before two minutes had leapsed. This put the University boys on their mettle and they put in some hard and effective work, but a piece of good combination enabled Seymour to score a second try, which, like the first, was converted. Half-time score 10 to 0.

lirst, was converted. Half-time score ilo to 0.

The home were now playing down hill, and had put Mr. Sparks into the three-quarter line from the sevum. At first they looked as if they were going to repeat their opponents' brilliant dash by scoring straight from the kick-off, but they were unlucky. Mr. Sparks, however, was not to be denied, and beine ably backed up by McGuigan and Rich, succeeded in tallying a try for the University, which was not concerted. The Vancouver boys now pressed hard, and gave some pietty exhibitions of passing, but they could not get through, for Rich seemed to be over 'where, and McGuigan was quite impassible. The game ended without any addition to the score. Beck, Seymour, Underhill and Smith ed without any addition to the score Beck, Seymour, Underhill and Smith played a fine game on the winners. The University forwards held their heavier antagonists most gamely, F Bailey, Irwin and Thorson being specially conspicuous for good play and hard work, while Wyld did some very useful kicking.

IN OLD COUNTRY

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The following are the results of the football matches blayed in England and Scotland to-

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly.

We beg to notify our numerous customers that our telephone numbers have been changed. They are now as follows:

2240-Order Department.

2241—Bookkeeping Department. 2242—C. P. W. Schwengers, Secretary.

2243—Retail Department. 2243—Shipping Department. 1160-Warehouses, Pembroke Street.

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Largest and best selected stock in town. Prices lowest

in comparison. Black Oilskin Coats, each \$3.00 and English Rubber Coats, \$14, \$12 and\$10.00 Macintosh Coats, a fine line.
Oilskin Jackets, Oilskin Pants (apron fronts), wide choice.
 Waterproof Leggings
 \$1.25

 Black Oilskin Capes, \$4.50 to
 \$2.00
 Rubber and Oilskin Hats, 75c, 6oc and5oc Boys' Rubber Coats\$2.50

W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier

FOOTBALL! FOOTBALL! FOOTBALL!

A full line of the best English goods just arrived. RUGBY AND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALLS. COME IN AND SEE THEM

J. R. COLLISTER 1521 GOVT. 87

EXCHANGE

5 Lots on Ryan St., \$250 each, for house in city.

For Sale—Bungalow, 8 rooms, all modern, close in, with 1½ acres of land, 50 fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., a nice home, half a mile from City Hall; \$8500, easy terms.

Money to Loan. Insurance.

The North West Real Estate Co.

DRAWN WITH SKILI

Ottawa Rough Riders Win Unexpected Victory Over Hamiltonians

TORONTO, Nov. 20 .- One of the

most remarkable football crowds that ever gathered in Canada was that present on the Rosedale grounds today

Four bands, three from Ottawa and one from Hamiton, vied with each other in making noise.

At seven o'clock this morning an Ottawa special, with 400 people, loaded into nine sleepers and four day coaches, arrived, and proceeded to thoroughly inform the Toronto public of the fact.

"We are here, and in good spirits," said King Clancy, the famous Ottawa coach. "We do not expect to have any excuses to make. If our backs play the game, Ottawa will win. It's up to the backs. Disney will not play."

The Ottawa rooters lack the "mums" which the Tiger brigade wear, but they have plenty of ribbons, and every hat band has a colored red, white, and black feather.

The Hamilton crowd commenced to

black feather.

The Hamilton crowd commenced to arrive on the early trains. "The Gay Gamboliers" from Mountain View came down early with yellow "mums" and yellow backs, prepared to back their team. This early contingent offered 5 to 4 on the game, and even money that Hamilton would win by 10 points; but it was easily seen that the Ottawas were not at all confident, for the betting was slow.

When the first Hamilton excursion came in at 1:30 with 1,000 wildly entusiastic Tiger supporters, and the 91st Highlanders band, pandemonium reigned down town. There were cheers and counter cheers, and songs were exchanged with a vim. The Hamiltonians, however, made the Ottawas seek cover with their amoney. "Put up, or shut up," was the Tigeryille slogan, and Ottawa did the oyster with more grace than they did the greenback act. From the start the Ottawas started the pace, and the bulk of the play was in the vicinity of the Tigers' goal. Towards the end of the last quarter the Tigers appeared demoralized, and the Rough Riders did as they pleased, malting the final score: Ottawa, 14; Tigers, 8.

At the close the crowd poured on the grounds, and literally handed the Ottawas players over their heads from

tawa players over their heads from man to man until they reached the club-house, the entire audience being wild with enthusiasm and excitement.

The general manager of the new ce ment merger is to receive \$25,000 a year He can have eggs there times a day! Sovereign Place-See Tuesday,

BOWLING

Fort Street Alleys now open.

Ten Cents Per Game

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd.

45

Minutes From Broadway

WHIRLWIND OF MUSIC, OF SONG, PRICES-25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 seats on sale Saturday, November 20.

nn Cort Presents a Mammoth New Production of the Greatest of All Comedy Opera Successes KING DODO

By Pixley and Luders Eleanor Kent, and an Exceptional Cast and Attractive Chorus.

PRICES-\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c leats now on sale.

Grand Moonlight Masquerade

WED. NOV. 17th

ASSEMBLY RINK FORT ST.



WEEK NOVEMBER 15th.

London Bioscope and Amateur Show This Week From Monday to Friday

Price IO Cents PANTAGES

WEEK KOVEMBER 22nd.

BIFF AND BANG Crazy Comedians and Suicidal Acrobats.

DICK DE LORIS

Musical Comedian, Pleasing Particular
People,

COLEMAN-HERNDON Violin Duetists, DAN AND BESSIE HELLY

ARTHUR ELWELL Illustrated Ballad.

Animated Pictures.

PREMIER WELCOMED BACK TO CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 7.)

gain contemplated. And this was the same Mr. Paterson whose identification with the Shuswap & Okanagan, and the Victoria & Sidney contracts was well known! He regarded Mr. Paterson's attitude on the subject of the province's security from a disadvantageous rallway burgain as the biggest joke of the campaign—with the exception of John Oliver's railway policy. (Laughter.) There was, reverting to the principal issue, something more for the Island than the construction of the Victoria and Barkley Sound line in the far-reaching plans of Mackenzie and Mann. It was their intention to put surveyors in the field at once, and ultimately—and at no distant day—to extend their lines to the north end of the Island, a project which at the proper time would receive such necessary, in the form of a guarantee. There was room for both C. P. R. and C. N. R. on Vancouver Island; there was trafficenough for both in its dormant industries and wealth. (Applause.) The C. P. R. required no further assistance: It had been well supported in the past. The competition of the Canadian Pacific had said they required no aid in this regard; yet Mr. John Oliver would seek to force it upon them.

Competition was the key to the situation. It would be so in Island railroad building. It had been so with respect to freight rates in Manitoba, where the advent of the Canadian Northern had cut the freight tariff in two and materially reduced the passenger charges. The government's policy meant this—it meant develop-(Continued from Page 7.)

Government

130 feet on Government street, 30 feet on side street. It's a cheap site at \$5,000 for a row of small stores; good corner for a drug store. Victoria is extending her business section. Why not reap some of the benefits.

For terms apply to

R. W. Coleman

1230 Government St. Tel. 302

ment; millions for workers and for merchants; and the expansion of trade and growth generally.

"JOKE POLICY" OF THE TRIUMVIRATE

THE TRIUMVIRATE

How could intelligent people reject such a programme for the joke policy of John Oliver, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Mr. T. W. Paterson? The Opposition was silent—eloquently silent—with respect to the record of the government. It could not but admit that all branches of government had been administered with discretion, honesty, ability. Results were before them, and before the country! Where \$300,000 had been available for public works not many years ago, there was now three millions! Now that the house had been set in order, the finances and the business of the country set on a firm footing, and in the way of progress, the government's obvious duty was to adopt such statesmanlike policy as would best conduce to the growth and further expansion of the province, its population, and its multifarlous interests. The people could best assist this by lending a whole-hearted support to his old friend Harry Helmeken, a sen of the district, and of a man who had played a part which all might admire in the making of British Columbia. (Applause.) He was pleased, indeed, to see this veteran present—(applause)—and referred feelingly to the great part that Hon. J. Helmeken had played in provincial history and its making, not the least important feature of which was his staunch advocacy at the time of confederation that British Columbia should receive more adequate terms, a stand that the development of the province had shown to have been prophetic. The doctor had known the country at that time, and he deserved and enjoyed with merit a large place in the honor and the affections of British Columbians. He hoped that the doctor would enjoy the pleasure of seeing his son scated next Thursday as representative of Esquimalt district in British Columbia's twelfth parliament.

The creation of a competitive line was necessary for the making of Brit-

ment.

The creation of a competitive line was necessary for the making of British Columbia's future secure in its greatness. He left the electors of Esquimalt with firm conviction that they would do their part as loyal citizens of British Columbia rather than fail as citizens in demonstration of narrow party prejudice. Their votes he hoped and believed would be cast patriotically for Helmcken and the promotion of the growth and prosperity of British growth and prosperity of British mbia, by means of railway com-

The premier closed anild round after round of applause and left the hall to keep city engagements, while three cheers and a tiger were given with

of wisdom:

"Keep your eyes on the main issue—
the issue that counts," he said,
"don't be bothering with the petty
trivialities that don't count for anything. It's railways and competition
that make a great country. Don't tell
me that they won't pay—they always
do."

o."
Mr. Leonard Tait, Mr. K. H. Fessen-en, and Mr. H. Pooley also addressed he meeting and their remarks were

received with applause, the audience to be hear government on the great questions of the day. Mr. Tait emphasized the fact that the record of the government showed that it could be trusted in do what it said, and that the welfare of the province, and of the workingman was safe in its hands.

THE REMARKS OF SIR C. H. TUPPER

Ex-Ald, Gleason Presides and Sir Hibbert Indulges His Bent

At the meeting in the Broad Street Hall last night, Ex-Ald. W. A. Gleason and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., were on the platform.

The following is a verbatim report of the speech of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G.:—

"It was exceedingly kind of some of my personal and political friends to have permitted me to come before such an intelligent and such a large audience as this to take counsel together for awhile in regard to one of the greatest questions fraught with the most extraordinary importance ever put, or that will be put before a free people under the sun. And it is an unfortunate thing that time does not permit one of the many questions now before you in this campaign to be thoroughly threshed out and yet lardly a precedent exists for such a short period in which the public are asked to make up their mind. I have been taken to task—and I regret very much that in regard to the consideration of this question I am compelled to refer to myself for a little while—I have been taken to task because with the best consideration I could give the great issue before us I, as a lifelong Conservative, bred in the bone, utterly unchangeable, as I firmly believe, I have found it necessary for the good of this province, for my own interests, identified as they are absolutely with this province, to state publicly now I

unchangeable, as I firmly believe, I have found it necessary for the good of this province, for my own interests, identified as they are absolutely with this province, to state publicly how I propose to exercise my suffrage and that was to vote for the whole Liberal ticket.

"To my infinite regret and the great surprise of friends in Conservative circles in the community in which I have the honor to live, I am opposed to this nefarious, outrageous and absolutely unprecedented railway bargain. I was given an opportunity at Revelstoke this week to speak in support of a Conservative opposed to that bargain—a Conservative who is geing to win and beat a cabinet minister, on the merits of this question. For making that speech I have been told that the government, who told us that they dissolved the House in order to obtain our consideration and views, the gentleman, forsooth, who is at the head of the government at the moment, and who imagines he carries the Conservative party in his pocket, has breathed out animus terrible and awful because I do not agree with him. He has raked over my political history and painted me in colors blacker

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

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This large consignment of Pianos is due to arrive in Victoria this week ready for our Christmas trade. Some of the finest new instruments procurable are included in this shipment, so we shall be better prepared than ever this season to serve our patrons with

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PRICED FROM \$250 to \$1,000

The largest and best selected stock in Western Canada to choose from.



If in a piano you value that pure, rich, singing quality of tone so-fascinating to a music lover these instruments will give you supreme satisfaction. If, in addition, you have an eye for the beautiful and wish for the most artistic creation of the finest pianobuilders' art, we shall be certain to delight you, for in grace of outline, chaste simplicity and exquisite beauty, the pianos of this new shipment are

By our easy payment plan any family in moderate circumstances can own a beautiful Piano. Liberal allowance for old Instruments in Exchange. If you cannot conveniently call,

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Fine English Flannel Top Shirts and Pyja-

Fancy Vests, 30 cases

of Fine English and

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Falland Winter Gloves

in every grade. Stet-

son, Christy, and

Hawes von Gal Hats

in all the latest styles.

Exery hat guaranteed.

Night Shirts,

than my old friends, the Liberals, did for 22 years. Awful thought, to be damned by a man so great, so pure, so holy.

"While I plod on my weary way, and ladies and gentlemen, this same leader of the party cannot be consistent, as I will show you tonight, in many things and certainly is not in that. When he lays down the law and attempts to read me out of the party he is forgetting the appeals that he made to me when in Vancouver he read me out of

poor and weak that the very fact 1 open my-mouth is a great assistance to my friend Mr. McBride. He has handed me over bag and baggage, body and bones, to the Liberal party. He has handed me over as a free gift. Join Oliver is welcome to me, and am no longer a member of the Tory party—because he says it.

"I was, and am, tempted to put (Continued on Page 11.)

New Goods and Stylish Patterns

In Raincoats Overcoats Mackintoshs Dress Suits Tuxedo Suits Frock Suits Trousers English Garberdeen Raincoats **Oilskins** Golf Capes Leggings Umbrellas Rugs, Valises Bags and Suit Cases

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Styles in Winter Overcoats

There is in the Semi-ready Tailoring a range of styles in good winter Overcoats—such as will please the most exacting dresser.

> We show five styles: No. 425, the King Edward; No. 422, the Manitoba Ulster; No. 423, the McGill College Ulster; Nos. 421 and 428, the Single and Double-breasted Frock Overcoat.

In values these range from \$15 to \$20, \$25 and \$30—and they are made in all the choicest Overcoatings from the English and Scotch woollen mills.



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SEMI-READY WARDROBE



DUNLOP SURE-STEP

A live rubber heel with two creeperdisks of frictioned fabric. (Put on by all shoedealers.)

If Germany is spending 147,100,000 narks on its navy, how many marks re there in Germany?

thing in I ish Columbia. There was a time when this gentleman who warns you against my inexperience solletted my aid on the platform to make him Prime Minister of British Columbia. I went into the fight and did the best I could; he got in. On October 9, 1903—I was younger then—he sent me this telegram: "Must apologize for not writing to thank you for magnificent work in my own and government's behalf. Will write. Richard McBride."

-POPULAR LECTURES-

-Emmanuel Baptist Church-

A COURSE OF LECTURES

TUESDAY, at 8 p. m.

Oct. 5—"Love, Courtship and Marriage, in Fact and Fiction."—Rev William Stevenson.

Oct. 19—"Drammatic Recital." The French-Canadian Dialect Poems of Dr. Wim. Henry Drummond. "The Habitant," "Johnnie Courteau" and "The Voyageur,"—Rev. D. E. Hatt. B. A.

Nov. 2—"The Jacobite Songs," with vocal illustrations by Scottish talent.—Rev. William Stevenson.

Nov. 16—"Religion is Business, and Business is Religion."—Rev. H. Francis Perry, D.D., Vancouver.

Nov. 30—"King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table."—Rev. William Stevenson.

William Stevenson.
14-"The French Revolution."-Rev. W. Stevenson.

ADMISSION TICKETS

Single, adult tickets 25c; juvenile, 10c.
Single season, admitting to entire course, \$1.00.
Family, season, admitting to entire course, \$3.00.
Juvenile, season, admitting to entire course, 50c.
Tickets may be had of members of the B. Y. P. U.; Sunday School thers, and at various stores in the city.

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MODEL 24—Thirty horsepower, four cylinder; two seater..

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All these Models have selective type transmission

NO PEDALS TO KEEP PUSHED DOWN OVER LONG HILLS Above prices include everything you want. Good Screen, Lamps, Headlights, Generator, Horn and Tools. Sole Agents Vancouver Island

PHIPPS & MARTIN

tions and thanked you for the magnificent work you performed on behalf of the party durling the campaign. The majority I got speaks eloquently of the majority I got speaks eloquently of the majority I got speaks eloquently of the inroads you must have made on the enemy's camps. With very best wishes, the his young baby brother—"Dear Sir Charles, very sincerely yours."

That is an heirloom and I propose to hand it down. But let us just for a moment destroy all this nonsense if we can. Let us try to consider quickly in regard to our exercise of the franchise. Who is the chief of the Conservative organization in Vancouver? Agentleman who voted for the Liberais in 1896 when I was turned out of orfice.

In discussing me Mr. McBride is reported to have said, after raking over the history of Sir Charles he shout.

ore considered a decent political quan itty, and why? Because I could not tol-crate a colleague who had the good opin-ion and confidence of Mr. McBride, and

crate a colleague who had the good opinion and confidence of Mr. McBride, and who is z man who was guilty of malfeasance in office, R. F. Green. This gentleman is a decent political quantity in the premier's estimation; thank God in his estimation [1 am not. Then he says that at Revelstoke the other night, "he had the audacity to speak of the labors to cur party, as if he wanted him; gentlemen, we do not want him." I have no such audacity. What I said at Revelstoke was this, that if the government had gone to the country on the railway policy as it, was up to the time of the resignation of Mr. Tatlov, and Mr. Frilton I would have voted for it. But I could not turn so quickly as these gentlemen who constitute your ministry; that I could not change my considered views; but I made no such ridiculous statement as he takes for his text to breath anathemas on my head. My heart bled for better terms that my party clinched or falled I would desert them in a minute. "I say this whole railway campaign has knocked the bottom out of the whole question of better terms for ever The railway policy is based on grounds and considerations that make that domand absolutely ridiculous. All Conservatives who attach important question and an insortant question.

and your children and your children's children will look around you to see the monument to Richard Sir Christopher Wren McBride when they see the tax gatherer coming in.

"We are being educated on endorsements and guarantees as well as on contracts and in a short address it is rather difficult to grip these things because most of us have been brought up to an idea that endorsing paper is a thing which involves liability. King George III, did not often make a joke, but when his physician once told him that gout was good for the system, he said for his part he preferred not to have it. I for one prefer not to endorse the paper of Mackenzie & Mann, be they ever so rich, be they ever so well off. The better off they are the better they can afford to do without it. We are told that Messrs. Tatlow and Fulton and your humble servant are the only members of the Conservative party who have turned aghast at the policy. I can prove by the book that not only Mr. Fulton and Mr. Tatlow want back on the policy of the government, but I can prove it up to the hill that Mr. McBride deserted a polley on the 19th of October, the very antithesis of the one they now ask us to approve.

"Mr. Tatlow and Mr. Fulton were consistent, whatever their reasons, which I regret have not been given on the platform, and their colleagues were inconsistent. Take one test. You know there are many arguments pro and con, and I will attempt to deal only with the sallent features, but one test I submit is good, it is whether this extraordinary investment of ours, this extraordinary undertaiking is legitimate and proper with a population such as we have.

"We are dealing with a road with connections across the continent and touching the Rockies. It has been guaranteed bonussed, and has had all idnds of aid from Dominion and provincial governments up to the Rockies. It has been guaranteed bonussed, and has had all idnds of aid from Dominion and provincial governments up to the Rockies. It has been guaranteed bonussed, and has had all idnds of aid from Do

It looks as it the Tupper family were more or less interested in opposing the Canadian Northern. Stewart Tupper is a brother of Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper, who addressed a meeting in Victoria last evening.

Toronto, Nov. 19.

Stewart Tupper's firm were solicitors for both Carnadian Pacific until the Canadian Pacific until the Canadian Northern contract with Manitoba Government was entered into; his firm resigned the Canadian Northern solicitorship, retaining the Canadian Pacific solicitorship, and opposing the Canadian Northern contracts.

(Sd.) D. D. MANN.

were permanent in the province. 37 with a scattered population involving to control one of the consisting present of which was mountainous, with a scattered population involving to convert the control of the position taken down to the last ties in the nature of local self government. That was a fair statement of the position taken down to the last day of last session. The government to any transcontant to interfere beyond giving decent encouragement to any transcontant in the House and the speech made by shores."

Sir Hibbert Tupper quoted from the Canadian Annual Review and speeches of the Premier and Attorney General in the House and the speech made by the contract, but that the of his contention that the policy of the promier at Duncans in support of his contention that the policy of the promier as saying at Duncans "Let us give decent treatment and encouragement to any trunk and C. P. R., and nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot tep the Premier as saying at Duncans "Let us give nothing more." He quot the province, the Province, at first seemed to ascertial Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's on the province, the Province, at first seemed to ascertial Sir Thomas Shaughnessy

on these terms. I have no doubt that is the bargain, good, bad or indifferent, and as I briefly trace all the things people say I tell you Mr. McBride has no more power to obtain them from Mackenzle and Mann than I have.

them from Mackenzie and Mann than I have.

"If this government is returned Mackenzie and Mann have a moral right, if they have not a legal right, to insist on that contract under the sign manual of the premier of British Columbia being implemented as it stands. More than that, I say to you that, neither you nor I will ever see Machenzie & Mann yield one inch from the position they take with regard to rates and the control of rates. They could not do it; the road could not be built if it was the boiliged to be subject to the government as to control of rates. A road involving \$65,000 a mile has to pay fixed charges. They have to raise sufficient revenue for interest on bonds for operating expenses and to do all that, have to raise what the traffic will stand. It will be absolutely impossible and as Mackenzie & Mann said to Mr. McBride, according to Mr. McBride, they would not agree to it. We stand here with noth-

forcibly ejected because they could not approve. They were never asked to consider this bargain or supposed bargain. But murmurs began and the subsequent memo came from Mr. Mc-Bride as to things not there, but which he would try and have put there. This document has been much criticized. In terms it says it is a basis of an agreement, "Mr. McBride on October 30 in that manifesto says it contains the core of simultaneous construction from either

mark which is found on every bottle of the

preparation of the world. Nothing equals it to build up the weak and wasted bodies of young and old. All Druggists

SCOTT & BOWNE 126 Wellington St., West, Toronto, On

cind. How we Tories yelled on the G.T. P. contract for simultaneous construction! Where is the clause in the agreement: where is there any-thing under Mackenzie & Mann's hand intimating that they will build in any (Continued on Page 16.)

Sovereign Place-See Tuesday

A DRUGGIST'S CONFIDENCE

When a druggist frankly gives his opinion of a remedy it is well worth listening to. He is in position to know just what the remedy is made of, and he knows whether it is curing his customers or not.

Druggist R. C. Roberts, of Osage, Sask, "has still other grounds for his favorable opinion of D. D. D. Prescription. It cared the offer subshore contraction."

'I have also advised a number of othe people to use D. D. and find it did them good. I have every confidence in this remedy."

Prescription write to the D. D. D. Lab oratory, Department V.C., 23 Jordai St., Toronto.

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"The Scenic Portion of the Residential District of Victoria." Every Lot Has a Beautiful View of the Sea and Mountains. A Panoramic of Ever-Changing Beauty from Your Window.

During the past ten days we have disposed of Thirty Lots in this beautiful property. movement we attribute to the railway policy of The McBride Government, which means prosperity and growth for the City of Victoria.

We anticipate that realty values in the City of Victoria will increase at least 25 per cent. after the Railway policy is placed upon the statute books of British Columbia, therefore it behooves you to make your purchases at an early date and thus derive the benefit that will positively accrue during the coming thirty days.

All the \$400 lots have gone. We still have a few \$450 lots left. You are dealing direct with the owners, and buying at first cost property which is worth at least 50% more as compared with prices at which surrounding property is held. All city conveniences---sidewalks, water, street cars, schools, etc. For a speculation or a home, it can't be beat in the world.

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Gentleman's residence, beautifully situated on Cowichan River and handy to railway, 3 1-2 acres of land, beautiful shrubbery, etc. More land can be had if necessary. Cheap to immediate purchaser.

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SUPERIOR STREET-Lots with front and back entrance. \$100 ACREAGE.

FRUIT RANCH, GORDON HEAD—5 acres all under cultivation and in orchard, chiefly in good bearing condition. Apple packing house. With a beautiful view of the straits. Price......\$5,000 FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, all under cultivation, with first class orchard in good bearing condition; 6 acres in strawberries, good house, barn, and outhouses. Price.....\$10,000

strawberries, good house, barn, and outhouses. Price.....\$10,000
FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, 4 acres under cultivation, over 600 fruit trees, an acre of strawberries and many other
shrubs, etc.; first class spring water; beautifully situated.
Price\$5,250
METCHOSIN FARM—Beautifully situated on Waterront, containing 128 acres, large sea frontage, 40 acres cultivated and in pasture, orchard of 200 trees, 9-roomed dwelling with hot and cold
water, good barn, stable and outhouses. Price, including live
stock, implements, etc.\$21,000

Fire Insurance Written - Phoenix of London.

Farms --- Ask for Printed List

HOUSES TO LET

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Splendid 2-storey, modern dwelling of 8 rooms, 2 acres of land....\$30.00

1215 QUADRA ST.—1½-storey, modern dwelling of 6 rooms, bath and pantry\$18.00

1214 QUADRA ST.—1½-storey, modern dwelling of 6 rooms, bath and pantry\$18.00

1025 JOHNSON ST.—600-60 2-storey dwelling of 6 rooms, bath and pantry, all modern...\$25.00

17 SPRINGFIELD AVE.—New cottage of five rooms, bath and pantry, modern....\$20.00

20 MENZIES ST., close to the sea—2-storey dwelling of 8 rooms, modern\$40.00 303 LANGFORD ST.—Modern, 9-room brick residence, good location, high and dry, well fur-126 DALLAS ROAD—Choice bungalow of six rooms, fully furnished, modern and facing the sea \$47.25 334 MICHIGAN ST.—2-storey, modern residence of 8 rooms, heater, well furnished, good loca-tion \$70.00

6 ACRES AND SHACK on the Carey Road, about 1½ miles from the carline. Per month...\$10.00 WATERFRONT LOT and good warehouse on Kingston St. Will lease\$30.00 WAREHOUSE ON BLANCHARD ST.—Good for

garage \$35.00 SPLENDID STORE ON FORT ST.—Size 17x26. Rent \$25.00 BALMORAL ANNEX—12 rooms, light and clean. Inquire for rent.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

- Mrs. O'Sullivan is visiting in Seattle. E. Blackwood is in Seattle on
- Miss Hardie and Miss Jones left for an Francisco on Thursday night.
- Mr. and Mrs. Slocum left on Friday for Detroit Michigan.

 R. H. Murphy left last night by the Princess Royal for Prince Rupert.

 The Misses Lindsay will spend the next six months in California.
- Mrs. C. W. Pineo left last night by Miss J. Moreton left on Friday for ichmond, Va.
- W. H. Gardiner went over to Van-couver on Friday night. T. G. Mitchell left last cek-end visit to Vancouve
- A. Brooksland left last night by the Princess Royal for Port Essington.
- Bishop Perrin returned yesterday from a short visit to Portland. George Olipliant came over from Seattle yesterday on a business trip.
- Mrs. W. G. Anderson came over from Seattle yesterday.
- W. Moresby is in Vancouver on a short visit. A. T. Goward went over to Seattle on Friday night.
- Dr. G. A. B. Hall left last night or the Princess Victoria for Vancouver, H. B. Rogers, of Chemainus, left on Friday for a six months' trip round the world.
- W. J. Sutton has gone on a visit to Chicago. He will travel by the Northern Pacific.
- Thos. Hill leaves tomorrow for Florida where he will spend the win-
- Mrs. J. Thaw, Fort street, has just returned from a short visit to New
- Westminster.
- A. Ker went over to Vancouver last night on the Princess Victoria on a short business trip.

- Mrs. G. Grayson and daughter, who have been visiting in the city left last night on their return to their home at Kamloops.
- Mr. and Mrs. Brymer Schreiber, from Prince Rupert, are on a visit to Victoria
- Mrs. Charles Watson, of Vancouver, has been the guest of her son, Mr. Harry Watson, Victoria, for a few days.
- Miss Margaret Johnson, Pandora street, who has been spending a few days at Craigflower with friends, retudned yesterday.
- Mr. and Mrs. Mackay Smith of Van-couver, left yesterday for Europe where they will spend the next three months.
- Mrs. H. C. Brevster, of Stanley avenue, entertained a party of young people on Friday evening in honor of the birthday of her son, Ray. A very delightful evening was spent.
- Among the passengers on the Princess Charlotte for Vancouver last night were: W. H. Gardiner, W. Burns, J. P. Miller, R. W. Priest, H. Xoung, W. G. Dennis, J. Loutit, C. M. Foster.
- Major Charles McMillan has leased his home in Victoria for the winter months and with his wife and daughter has taken up his residence at Glencoe Lodge, Vancouver.
- Mrs. J. R. Mite who has for the past three months been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Wall, left last night by the Tees for her home in Quatsino. Mrs. Mite was accompanied by Miss Mite.
- On Thursday at noon, Mr. Bert Butler, of Nome Alaska, and Mrs. Gay, of Seattle, were quietly married by Rev. Dr. Campbell of the First Presbyterian church, at the manse, Fort street. Mr. Butler is a brother of Mrs. George L. Courtenay, who with Mr. Courtenay, were present at the wedding.
- A number of happy young people met on Thursday evening at the home of Miss May Goodfield, Fifth Avenue, Among those present were Misses H. Irvine, E. Hawke, M. Rendell, C. Campbell, A. Stewart, C. Donoghue, M. Goodfield, J. Couslins, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Robertson, and Messrs. W. Monk, A. Wills, A. Pascoe, R. Watterson, R. Hawke, G. Griffin, E. Turnbull, E. Dixon, R. Lammaux, L. Hawke, and Mr. Miller.

 The evening was passed very merrily, with games and music, and a dainty supper was served at the close.
- Mr. and Mrs. A. Hay went over to Vancouver last night on the Princess Victoria.

 Mrs. Bone, Reckland avenue, was the hostess last evening at a most delightful opin dance given in honor of the coming ing. the guests were unanimous in their opinion as to the success of the even-

- out of her youngest daughter, Miss Genevive Bone. Mrs. Bone received her guests charmingly gowned in pearl grey crepe de chine. She was assisted in receiving her guests by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. Bone (In black grenedine beautifully trimmed with black with which she wore red roses); her daughter, Mrs. A. E. McMicking (In cream satin trimmed with real lace); and Miss Bone (In pale pink crepe de chine). Miss Genevive Bone made a very pretty debutante and she wore a lovely dress of ivory Liberty satin trimmed with silver. Miss Thain's orchestra played a delightful selection of new dance music, and dancing was kept up until the early hours. Many lovely dresses were noticed among the many guests present, which numbered about ninety. The house was most artistically decorated with quantities of red carnations, crysanthemums and autumn foliage.
- On Friday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. William John Quick of Saanich and Miss Esther T. Carmichael were united in holy matrimony by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, at "The Cedars," Cordova Bay, the residence of the bride's parents. The bride, who looked charming, was attired in a lace robe over silk, trimmed with satin ribrobe over silk, trimmed with satin rib-bons and a directoire girdle, her veil was fastened with a Scotch brooch, and a spray of white heather, sent express-ly from Scotland for the occasion, and she carried a shower bouquet of white carnations and roses. Her bridesmalds were Miss Paterson of Vancouver and Miss Hammton of Victoria a coust of Miss Hampton of Victoria, a cousin of the bride, who were dressed in plik nun's veiling with white satin trim-mings and carried bouquets of pink and white carnet bouquets of pink and white carnetions. The groom was supported by Mr. G. Edwards of Saanich. The bride's mother was gowned in a orincess robe of lavender orldegroom's gift to the bride was gold chain with locket and clasp, a to the bridesmaids, gold maple leabroches; the bride presented the bride groom with a gold locket. The present vere numerous and costly, testifying to the esteem in which the young co vere held by their friends. After bridal party were photographed. whole company repaired to the dining room where the wedding breakfast was room where the wedding breakfast was served and at which the usual toasts were proposed and enthusiastically received. Music and dancing begulied the earlier part of the evening, the bride and bridegroom leaving at '10 o'clock for the Sound, where the honeymoon will be spent, after which they return to Saaniel where they will make their home. The bride's going-away dress consisted of a brown Panama cloth suit and a fur toque to match trimmed with and a fur toque to match trimmed with pink velvet. Festivities were kept up to an early hour in the morning and the guests were unanimous in their

Watch The Developments About To Take Place On FORT AND VIEW STREETS

WE HAVE THREE SMALL FIRST-CLASS BUYS AS FOLLOWS:

- A .- 80 feet on Fort, joining Skating Rink at \$72.00 per front
- B.—60 feet on View Street, East Side of Standard Laundry, with 2 old houses rented for \$25.00 monthly. Price only \$67.00 per front foot, or \$4,000.00.
- -60 feet on View Street, West Side of Standard Laundry, with good Six-Room House, rented for \$20.00 monthly. Splendid property at \$4,000.00.
- No better investment today in British Columbia than Yates Street property.
- We Invite Residents of Victoria as well as new arrivals to inspect our lists.
- The following are worth investigation:
- 1.-Choicest Vacant Business Corner in the City of Vic-
- 2.—Fifty-foot Lot between Douglas and Blanchard.
- 3.-One Hundred Feet with first-class building on same.
- 4.—Sixty Feet with a Three-Storey Brick Building and always well rented.

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Representatives for Victoria and District for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York

AT THE CITY HOTELS

T. F. Collins, Seattle; George Hamlin, Edwin Schneider, Chicago; Lois Steers, Portland; L. G. Ledwell and wife, John D. Kearns, Vancouver; John J. Gorman, Seattle; N. G. W. Spetto and wife, Lethbridge; T. 4. Gorman and wife, John J. Jackson and wife, J. T. Hefferman and wife, E. C. Burke and wife, Seattle; Geo. L. Hearn, New York, P. L. McNamara, Spokane; J. J. Maney, A. F. Blair, Seattle; C. C. Schunaker, Miss M. C. Gillespie, J. Gillespie, J. J. Hanley, Vancouver; C. Corcoran, M. T. McGovern, C. W. Enright, J. A. Foley, D. A. McGinnis, Vancouver; Geoffrey Turner, Prince Rupert; Geo. Ashill, J. L. O. Callahan, J. O. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lynott, Charles Murphy, James Hughes, J. W. Sharples, Dr. A. J. Bell and wife, E. J. Brought, Vancouver; C. P. Allan, Shanghai; Howard J. Wheelan, Seattle; J. Donaher, Vancouver; Mrs. T. F. Collins, Seattle: George Ham-

W. J. Watson, Ladysmith; Wm., O'Boyle, New Westminster; W. F. O'Boyle, New Westminster; W. F. McCullough, John M. Larney, L. Barry, R. J. Barry, A. M. Chisholm, T. P. Q'Reilly, C. Demers, W. H. Riley, R. W. Patterson, H. C. Macauley, F. X. Martin, G. A. O'Conner, Miss Kate O'Conner, W. C. Arsenault, T. A. P. Arsenault, J. H. Gills, F. D. McConnell, W. Clark, A. J. Quigley, R. Evans, P. T. Hartney, James D. Byrne, H. F. Maskill, J. E. Fagan, H. T. Mingue, J. J. Marshall, Miss Allce Marshall, Miss Kate Marshall, P. W. Mooney, G. L. McCrea, Vancouver; R. C. McUDonald, R. C. Welch, New Westminster; H. Gruchon, Westminster Junction; B. A. Costello, Vancouver, Geo. E. Cowle, Liverpool; L. F. Murphy, J. S. Roberts, Thos. Parker, W. D. Power, Thos. Parader, J. J. Kearns, Vancouver. Cullough, John M. Larney, L. Barry, R. J. Barry, A. M. Chisholm, T. P. Vancouver.

At the Driard-

G. Billings, Sidney, B. C.; J. M. Horne, Toronto; S. W. A. Code Duncans; D. M. Robertson, Tynehead, B. C.; D. A. Me-Donald, J. Hamilton, Vancouver; F. E. Long, Dawson, J. B. Simpson, G. H. Snow, Miss D. McGillivray, G. Grey, W. R. Malcolm, K. D. Munro, Mrs. S. McGillivray Mrs. James Orr, H. Patterson, M. Beck, M. Seymour, A. Dewar, H. Webster, J. McLennon, S. Allen, R. KUennedy, C. Underhill, S. Curtan, H. Lebausay, F. Jamleson, K. McKerr E. Smith, D. Rose, W. Livinstone, M. Sedgwick Vaneouver.

At the King Edward-

John L. White, Chicago; A. V. Porter, Pender Island; W. L. Martin, Saanichton; J. L. Johnson, Seattle: Robert Hall, Seattle; A. T. Stephenson, Comox; M. G. and W. G. P. Smith, E. A. Wilson, R. and J. F. Power, Vancouver; Mrs. Smillie, Toronto; G. Stuart, Chil-At the Driard—

C. Yada, G. S. Balley, Vancouver; J. A. V. Kandle, Vancouver.

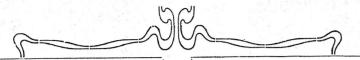
W. Gilchris, Ladysmith; Mr. and Mrs

S. Anderson, Ottawa; J. A. Lees, J. Wrightson, Edmonton; R. C. Lees, Toronto; H. G. Stewart, Sidney; F. V. Hobbs, Cadboro Bay; Mr. and Mrs. Jas Hobbs, Cadboro Bay; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Marsh, Duncans; H. P. Kerry, E. E. Goubet, New Westminster; A. A. Sears and wife, S. S. Iroquois; G. C. Johnston, Okanagan; William Stanley, San Francisco; John Haller, J. Morrison, James Fitzgerald, L. Reid, New Westminster; J. Galun, New Westminster; H. Carter, Vancouver; James Knox, Se attle; Mrs Cartwright, Cowichan; C. P. attle; Mrs Cartwright, Cowlchan; C. F. Cartwright, Joe Thompson and wife, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Manchester, Eng.; J. J. Donellan, A. A. Bigg, Vancouver; Frank Kabe, San Francisco; H. C. H. Caldron Frank B. Beamich, Callernia California.

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Scap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinler tr and cleans at the same time.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

Choice Residential Land



8 1-2 acres suitable for subdivision or site for suburban home. Situated on Gorge Road. price, easy terms.

3 acres, Harriet Road, close to City limits. All under cultivation, beautiful site for a home. Price \$1,800 per acre.

SOLE AGENTS

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To Loan On Mortgage

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST

\$700 -

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\$1,800

\$2,000 \$2,800

\$3,000

Swinerton & Musgrave

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET

AT CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathodral.

Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; morning service and Ante-Communion at 11 a. m.; evening service at 7 p. m. Music set for the day follows—Morning: Organ, Andante, Guilmant; psalms as set; To Deum, Russell; Benedictus, Garrett; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; hymms, 166, 268, 223; organ, Postlude, Smart. Evening: Processional hymn 2021; psalms as set; Magnificat, Simper in F; Nunc Dimittis, Simper in F; anthem, "O Worship the Lord," Smith: hymns, 288, 280, 277; recessional hymns, 225. Christ Church Cathodral.

St. Barnabas

St. Barnabas.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue—There will be a ccicination of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.: Matins at 10.30 a. m.; Choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; Choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; Choral Evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows—Morning; Organ, Qui Tollis, Mozart; Communion, Servick, Simper in D; lymns, 280, 317, 318, and 191; offertory anthem Fitzgerald; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; organ, Mizpah Smallwood. Evening: Organ, Eastorate, Crossley; psalms, cathedral psalter; Maignificat, Barthby; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; hymns 12, 27, 289; vesper, "Lord, Keep Us Safe This Night;" organ, "W Magnify Thee," Handel.

Rector, Rov. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; Matins, Ante-Communion and sermon at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.; Evenson; and sermon at 7 p. m. The music follows—Morning: Organ, Voluntary: venite and psalms, cathedral psailer; Te Deum, 2nd Alternative, cathedral psailer; Te Deum, 2nd Alternative, cathedral psailer; Hangdon; Kyrles, Ms.; hymns 202, 160; organ Voluntary. Evening: Organ, Voluntary; psalms, cathedral psailer; Magnificat, Smart: Nunc Dimittis, St. John; hymns, 361, 196, 288; vesper hymn, Caffire; organ Voluntary.

St. Columba.

St. Columba.

Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue—
Rev. Dr. Whittler. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.45 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Morning: Psalms, 35 and 63; hymns, 287 and 216. Evening: Psalm, 74; hymns, 175, 178, 605.

St. Paul's.

prepared to give you easy terms.

McPherson &

TELEPHONE 1377

Esquimalt—Rector Rev. W. Baugh-Allen. Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Mat-ins, 10.30 a. m.; Evensong, 7, p. in.

St. Mary's.

Metchosin—Service will be held
2.30 p. m. by Rev. W. Baugh-Allen.

Anglican Mission.

Anglican Mission Sunday school, Oak Bay district, held every Sunday in the new schoolhouse, Oak Bay avenue, at 3 p. m., under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Bishop Per-rin will address the school this Sun-

Church of Our Lord.

Church of Our Lord.

11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of Lord's Supper at evening service. Sermons by the Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject: "The Servant of God in the Political Arena." Evening: "They That Feared the Lord Spake Often One to Another. Morning service: Organ, Andante, Henry Farmer; venite and psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, XII, Mercer; lymns, 52; Kyrie, VII, Mercer; hymns, 361, 49; organ Fostlude, L. J. Darewall. Evening service: Organ Andante, Henry Farmer; hymn, 53; psalms, cathedral Magnifleat, Earnby; Nune Dimittis, Barnby; hymns, 411, 339, 449. Barnby; hymns, 411, 339, 449,

Metropolitan Methodist.

Corner of Pandora and Quadra streets Corner of Pandora and Quadra streets
—Pastor, T. Ernest Holling, B. A.; parsonage, 916 Johnson street. Local Option
Sunday, 10 a. m., class meetings; 11
a. m., public worship, "Doing All to the
Glory of God;" 2.30 p. m., Metropolitan
Sabbath school; 2.45 p. m., Spring Ridge
Sabbath school; 7.30 p. m., Spring Ridge
public worship; 7.30 p. m., Metropolitan
public worship; subject, "Local Option—
A Square Deal for Both Sides," authory public worship; subject, "Local Option—A Square Deal for Both 'Sides;" anthem, "Whoso Dwelleth Under the Defence," Griffith: solo, "The Plains of Peace," Barnard, by Mr. J. O. Dunford; large schorus choir of fifty voices led by Mr. J. M. Morgan. Ladies are requested to remove their hats at the evening service. All cordially invited.

James Bay Methodist.

Corner of Michigan and Menzies streets—A. N. Miller, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m.; subject, "The Pleb-iselte." Evening service at 7 o'clock; Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.30 p. m.: Elyworth League service, Monday evening at 8 p. m.: the woman's class meeting in the parsonage on Wednesday at 3 p. m.: the weekly prayer service on Thursday evening at 7.30, followed by the study of the Sunday school lesson. The Junior Epworth League will meet on Friday afternoon immediately at the close of school choir practice, Friday evening at the usual hour. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.30

Corner of Catherine and Wilson streets—Tomorrow will be Local Option Sunday. In the morning the Rev. H. A. Carson will preach, and in the evening Carson win preach, and in the evening addresses on the subject will be delivered by R. M. Fullerton and the pastor, Rev. A. E. Roberts. Evening service at 7 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. A hearty welcome to all. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

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HOLLYWOOD PARK—We are now offering lots in this beautiful subdivision, which is without question the choicest residential district in Victoria, at \$450.00 per lot, at this

115 ACRES, 20 cleared, 200 fruit-bearing tree 3 300 chickens, team horses, mower, rake, plows, harrows and other necessary farm implements; house with furniture; barn 25x50, shed attached, three chicken houses, good water. This property must be sold; and in order

to find a purchaser the price has been made to force a quick sale. This is a snap for any one looking for a first class poultry farm. Price..... \$3,300

NINE ACRES, two acres cleared and fenced, planted in fruit trees, good water, five-room

house, with usual outbuildings; five minutes' walk from school, store and post office. This property is easily worth \$2,500, as the owners desires to leave the district, he is willing to sacrifice in order to arrange his affairs without delay. Price\$1,500

FIVE ACRES, close to the city, good orchard, all cleared, black loam, good house, horse

and buggy, \$3,800 SEVEN ACRES, 3½ miles from the city; good soil, \$2,400

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW, strictly modern, just outside the city, close to car line; about

one acre, excellent soil, will make an ideal home\$3,300

Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA

price it is an investment and not speculation as values will easily advance 100 per cent

within twelve months. Let us show you that property, to see it is to buy and we are

First, Presbyterian.

Services at 11.a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preacher, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Morning: Organ, Reverle in A. Perry; psaim, 25; solo, "For Evermore," Bonheur, Miss Budd; hymns 14, 19, 507; organ, Offertoire in B flat Read. Even gan, Offertoire in B flat Read. Even-ing: Organ, Screnade Romanique, Mans-field: nsalm 00, 2015

First Baptist.

Has its temporary home in hall Blanchard street near Fandors-H.

Tabernacle Baptist.

Tabornacio Haptist.

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester street—Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning theme: "The Ethies of the Atonement." Evening: "The Local Option Issue." Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. A cordial invitation extended to all.

First Congregational.

St. Paul's Lutheran.

St. Paul's Lutheran.

931 Mears street—Divine services in German at 11 a. m.; theme, "Behold He Cometh." Evening service in English at 7.50 p. m.; theme, "A Timely Appeal." Ssunday school at 10 a. m.; classes in both languages. Pupil's may enroll at any time. Saturday study classes for children meet at the church at 2 p. m. Those desiring to take part in this work, especially in the study of German, should enroll at the earliest possible opportunity. A cordial welcome to all. Rev. Otto G. M. Gerbich, pastor.

Grace English Lutheran.

Corner of Blanchard street and Pandora avenue—The Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m.; club meeting on Monday evening; prayer meeting on Thursday evening. The Rev. G. A. Wilson, superintendent of home missions, will preach in the morning. Strangers welcome to

Pirst Congregational.

Corner of Pandora avenue and Blanchard street—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. A. E. Roberts will preach in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, will preach at the evening sermon: "The Fight for Popular Rights." Bible school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible for women at 2.30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of W. W. will entertain the juniors at a social gathering on Monday at 7 p. m.; men's own social evening and debate, Tuesday at 8 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers, visitors and friends cordially welcomed.

St. Paul's Lutheran.

Grace English Lutheran. Services will be held at the K. of F

Balley Mrs. Brydges; hymns, 111, 341; organ, Lebanon March, Westbrook.

Binchard street near Fandors—1. C. Speller is pastor pro tem. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; general Bible classes with Philathea class and Baraca class at 2.30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. on Monday at 8 p. m.. Morning subject, "God's Valuations." Evening subject, "Forgiveness. Come and enjoy a service with us.

Guild. All seamen and port missionary.

Christadelphians.

Popular Misconceptions on the subject. Questions and discussion invited. All are welcome.

Society of Friends.

Spiritualism. R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m.; subject, "The Candle of the Lord." All are welcome to these meetings.

Owing to the Salvation Army having, ome time ago, secured the Grand theare for the evening, the weekly Socialist meeting will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday

TO-NIGHT wood 102-MEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP AU Druggists

FOR QUICK SALE ONLY

BARGAINS

FOR QUICK SALE

SPLENDID RESIDENTIAL SITE ON ST. CHARLES STREET, about three-quarters of an acre

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office P. O. Box 167

Telephone 65

hall, corner Fandora avenue and Douglas street, as follows—Morning worship at 11 o'clock; subject of sermon, "The Gospel of Consolation." Evening sevice at 7.30; subject, "Soul-Health." The Sunday school meets at 2.30 p. m. All strangers are invited and made welcome. Arrangements will be made to have the hall warm and comfortable during the cold and damp weather. Rev. W. C. Drahn, pastor. The Railway to Bark'e y Sound

Salvation Army.

A series of special evangelistic meetings will be held each sunday night commencing at 7.30 p. m. in the Grand theatre conducted by the Salvation Army. Staff-Capt. Wakefield of Vancouver will have charge of and will speak at the first of those meetings, which will be held there tonight. Special song sheets will be provided. There will be good singing and music. Be sure and come and bring your friends. On Monday night in the S. A. Citadel, Broad street, at 8 p. in. Colonel Colonel Southall of Toronto will give his thrilling lecture, "On the Thannes Embankment at Midnight." Major Morris of Vancouver will accompany the colonel. Dr. Ernest Hell will preside. Tomorrow's services are as follows: 7 p. m., Knoedrill: 11 a. m., Hollness meeting: 2 p. m., Sunday school: 3 p. m., Praise meeting: drili; 11 a. m., Holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Praise meeting; 7.30 p. m., great Salvation meeting in the Grand theatre. These meetings will be conducted by Staff-Capt. Wakefield of Vancouver assisted by Staff-Capt. Hayes and Capt, Knudson, who have of vancouver assisted by the have and Capt. Knudson, who have just returned to the city from the South, where they spent their vacation. All are invited.

Victoria Seamen's Mission.

Sunday November 21, a mission ser of the Ladies under the auspices of the Ladies' d, Victoria branch of the British Foreign Sailors' Society, will be held in friends cordially invited. J. S. Bailey.

A. O. U. W. building, Yates street-Public meeting at 7.30 p. m.; subject, "God's Intention With the Earth, and

Y. M. C. A. hall, Broad street—Meeting for worship, 11 a. m.; mission meeting, 7 p. m. All are welcome.

Socialist Meeting.

aftrnoon George Oliver, Socialist candidate for Victoria, and Charles Lestor, late of Manchester, England, will be the speakers. Ladies are cordially invited to these meetings. Questions and discussion and an open platform at the conclusion of the addresses.

EDWARD B. PAUL, City Superintendent of Schools.

TIQUOR LICENSE ACT. 1900.

(Signed) J. W. WILLIAMS.
Dated this 4th day of November, 1909

WILL OPEN UP THE FINE SOOKE DISTRICT.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
For Sale-178 acres, Sooke Marbor, 25 to 30 acres cleared, 70 acres fenced. The land is fairly level and a large percentage easily cleared. Three-quarters of a mile of water frontage of this lovely harbor, with a fine, sandy beach.

of a mile of water frontage on this lovely harbor, with a fine, sandy beach.

There are 100 fruit trees—full bearing.

The house is a good, comfortable frame building, lathed and plastered; 5 rooms and kitchen, cost about \$1200.

There is a very good poultry plant—the situation appears an ideal one for chickens—the chicken house is 140 feet long, and the brooder house 30x12, with a glass roof.

We may add that sheltered shore frontages with nice sandy beaches and with a block of good farming land behind are even now at a premium. There is now nothing like this on the Islands offered at this price, with a railway opening up this district, this looks like a good forms can be arranged.

TOLLER & GRUBB

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of Arni Breidfjord, Deceased, Intestate. NOTICE is bereby given that all creditors of the above-named Arni Breidfjord, deceased, are required on or before the 31st day of December, 1909, to send particulars of their claims, duly verified by statutory declaration, to the undersigned, and all persons indebted ie said estate are required to pay indebtedness to the undersigned or indeptedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this fourth day of November, 1909.

lay of November, 1909.
SYDNEY CHARLES THOMSON,
Denman Street, Victoria, B. C.
Administrator of the Estate of Arni
Breidfjord, Deceased, Intestate.

Breidfjord, Deceased, Intestate.

"LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900."

I, Joseph Ball, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxiceting liquers at the premises known as the Roward Hotel, situated at Esquimalt, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the lat day of January, 1910.

[Signed] JOSEPH BALL.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1909.

WANTED

A man teacher for Victoria High School. Major subjects, English and Latin. Salary \$1,200 a year. Dutles to commence January 16, 1919. Ap-ply (stating age and experience) be-fore November 22.

I. J. W. Williams, hereby give noice that one month from date hereof
very street of the control of the control
rovincial Police, at Victoria, for a
enewal of my license to sell intoxicatng liquors at the premises known as
he San Juan hotel, situated at Port
Renfrew in the district of Esquimalt, to
commence on the 1st day of January,
910.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST Noches

THIS BARGAIN IS

Next to the property advertised for \$13,500. 8 Room new house, never occupied, can get possession at once. All modern. Near Metropolitan Church,

PRICE \$4,000

Only small payment down.

Another good buy on Pandora, 6-room Cottage. Lot 60 x 120 and adjoins the property just advertised for \$13,500. Price of this property only

\$3,500

This property is going up in value every year. It is a good buy close in.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER Room 11, Mahon Block

Houses to Rent Insurance-Fire, Life and Accident

SUPREME COURT OF BRIT-

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITTISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Parker, Deceased, Intestate, and In the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that, under an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving, dated the 4th day of November, 1909, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the love deceased. All parties having caiainst gagainst the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims to me on or before the 17th day of December, 1909, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 17th day of November, 1909.

WILLIAM MONTEITH,

WILLIAM MONTEITH, Official Administrator.

NOTICE

I, Dan Gampbell, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Colwood Hotel, situated on Goldstream road, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence first day of January, 1910.

(Signed) DAN CAMPBELL.

November 5th. 1909.

ry, 1910. (Signed) DAN CAMPBELL. November 5th, 1909.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will apply at the next sitting of the Board of Li-cense Commissioners of Saanich for a transfer of the license known as the Victoria Gardens hotel to the house known as Rockwood on Gorge Road. (Signed) W. PATERSON. November 8, 1909. (Signed) November 8, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Li-cense Commissioners for Saanich mu-nicipality for a transfer of the license now held by me at The Prairie Hotel, South Samich to Enoch Sage. JOHN SOUTHWELL. Victoria, B. C., 5th November, 1909.

NOTICE

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Copies of Bills, Petitions, and notices as published must be deposited with, and all fees paid to, the Clerk of the House, not later than 12th January, 1910 1910.

1910.

Petitions for Bills will not be received by the House after 31st January, 1910.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than 10th February, 1910.

Reports from Standing Committee on Bills will not be received by the House after 17th February, 1910. THORNTON FELL, Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

Victoria, 1st November, 1909.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains ust, dirt or tarnish but won't wash IN COMPOUNDING A PRESCRIPTION, WE USE THE PUREST DRUGS, ABSOLUTE ACCURACY AND PROMPTITUDE. WE CHARGE THE

HALL'S

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

NOTICE

.The Esquimalt and Nanatmo Rail- SOON AS CANADA way Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session or an Act extending the time within which it may construct the extension of its main line to Comox and the branches which it was authorized to construct by its Act of Incorporation. construct by its Act of Incorporation.

Chapter 14, of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1884, and the railways which it was authorized to construct by Section 2 of Chapter 92 of the Statutes of Canada of 1996 and for Other purposes.

W. F. SALSBURY, Secy.

ANDREW T. THOMPSON.

Ottawa Agent.

Ottawa Agent. Dated at Vancouver the 30th Sep-

Don't get Sea. or Train Sick

eral of the British Army has kindly given us permission to publicly state that he has at various times ordered supplies of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy and that he has found it most effective.

Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Press and the papers as London Daily Press and the press generally in Great Britain and America. Analyzed by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C. B. M. D. Guaranteed perfectly harmless and if not satisfactory money refunded. Price for booklet, press notices and testimenials from prominent people. For sale at all first class druggists or send direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleland Bldg., Dotroit, Michigan.—19 St. Bride Str., London, E. C.

GOOD WINTER SERVICE FOR PRINCE RUPERT

Port Will Get the Best of Any Place North of Vancouver, B. C.

steamship service to Prince Rupert this winter is to be one of the best given any point north of Vancouver The Pacific Coast Steamship Company operates the Cottage City to that port, the Humboldt Steamship Company sends the Humboldt there, the Canadian Pacific Company Steamship Company operates the Company Steamship Company Steamship Company operates the Company Steamship Company operates the Contage Company Steamship Com eific has announced that this winter the Princess Beatrice will alternate weekly with the Princess May in calling at Prince Rupert.

CHARCOALTHE GREAT ABSORBENT

Absorbs and Removes Stomach and Intestinal Gases and Makes The Breath Pure.

On the Waterfront



Commander of Egeria Is Instructed to Turn Over Naval Yard to Dominion

MAKES ARRANGEMENTS

Egeria May Become a Training Ship for the Naval Education of Canadians

Instructions have been sent by the British Admiralty to Capt. Parry of H. M. S. Egeria, the naval survey ves sel which has just completed her sea-son's hydrographic work in northern British Columbia waters and returned to British Columbia waters and returned to Esquimalt for the winter, to prepare for the transfer of Esquimalt naval station from the Imperial government to the Dominion of Canada. In a letter received from the Admiralty Capt. Parry has been Instructed, in the absence of Commander Crawford of H. M. S. Shearwater, the senior naval officer on this station to make the transfer as soon as the arrangements are made by the Ottawa government. The navalyard and equipment will be turned over to Canada as soon as the officials are appointed to take charge.

The Egeria has been surveying this season in Edge passage, Schooner Fassage and Brown passage, channels which will assume importance with regard to the navigation to and from Prince Rupert seaward and some Important work has been done. A great number of dangers to navigation being located. A list of rooks found, with particulars relating to them, has been forwarded to the marine and fisheries department at Ottawa.

Capt. Parry and the ship's company of H. M. S. Egeria are awaiting orders, and there is much speculation whether the hydrographic work of the old warship will be confined. It is generally understood that the comp thon of her survey work the Egeria will be turned over to the Canadian government for use as a training ship on the Esquimat station. When His Excelency the Governor General, Earl Grey, was on his recent northern trip, he looked over the Egeria will be known to favor the plan of converting the Egeria will be continued. Esquimalt for the winter, to prepare

over the Egeria and he is known to faover the plan of converting the Egeria
nto a training ship where the Canalian youth could be taught to fit him
or a naval career.

It is understood that with the pendng transfer of the Esquimalt naval
and to the Canadian government the
hydrographic work on this coast will
be undertaken solely by the Dominion
yovernment, whose steamer Lilloeet was
hugged near Prince Rupert this sumher.

ON AFRICAN COAST

May Be Flotsam From the Missing Waratah—What the Steamer Harlow Sighted

Advices have been received from Port Alfred, Cape Colony, that a quantity of charred and broken decking and a deck hatch have been washed

Absorbs and Removes Stomans and Intestinal Gases and Makes
The Breath Pure.

The Breath Pure.

The Breath Pure.

The Breath Pure Strephose in the published and its wonderful absorbing the Control of the lead executive, excited considerable interest in charcoul and its wonderful absorbing the published and its wonderful absorbing the published and its wonderful absorbing the offensive doors of the leader o

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE CRUISERS FOR

By Government Wireless.
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Part cloudy, northwest wind. Bar. 29.74, tomp. 45. Sea moderate. Passed out, Governor, 5.25 a.m. Pachena, 8 a.m.—Passing showers, westerly wind. Bar, 29.69, temp. 38. Sea moderate. No shipping.

29.60, temp. 38. Sea moderate. No shipping.
Estevan, 8 a.m.—Passing showers, westerly wind. Bar. 29.78, temp. 46. Sea moderate. No shipping.
Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, calm. Bar. 28.56, temp. 56. Sea smooth. No shipping.
Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, wind nortiwest. Bar. 29.98, temp. 46. Sea smooth. No shipping. Point Grey, noon—Clear, wind southeast. Bar. 29.98, temp. 56. Sea smooth. No shipping.
Tatoosh, noon—Part cloudy, westerly wind. Bar. 29.85, temp. 56. Sea moderate. Out, Australian steamer Alberta, 10.10 a.m.
Estevan, noon—Clear, calm.

a.m.
Estevan, noon—Clear, calm.
Bar. 29.98, temp. 56. Sea smooth.
No shipping.
Pachena, noon—Showers, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.98, temp. 42. Sea moderate. No

CHRONIC CATARRH IS

Which Can Never be Cured by the Use Of Atomizers, Douches, Snuffs, or Other Local Treatments

Long ago physicians found out that the very prevalent disease called ca-larrh was not primarily a local trouvery prevalent disease called ca-h was not primarily a local trou-but a systematic or constitutional

sends out the excess of impurities through the pores in the shape of boils, pimples, carbuncles, etc., but very often eliminates them through the mucous membrane also, and the result is a catarrhal condition. In view of the foregoing facts, the absurdity of attempting to cure catarrh through local applications, should be apparent to all.

STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS, the great blood-cleansing remedy, has been the means of curing thousands of cases of catarrh, when all other remedles, both local and general, have utterly falled. The reason is simple and easily and collection of this propelling agent into the British is navy.

NEW MEXICAN LINE

MAY COME HERE

MAY COME HERE

Companio del Pacifico May Send its which cleanse the blood current so thoroughly, and eliminate the system's poisons and impurities so efficiently, that the catarrhal disease has nothing to live upon and thrive upon, and the result is, the complaint is cured in amarvellously short time.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have long enjoyed the reputation of being the most powerful blood-cleansing, skindises removing, and catarrh cure in existence. Persons who "catch cold" easily, and who are subject to any of the well-known symptoms of this complaint, such as excessive secretion of mucous in the throat and nasal cavity, hoarseness, snuffles, coughs, frequent sneezing, etc., should use this powerful blood remedy, and by purifying the system absolutely, rid themselves permanently of catarrh, as well as of plimples, boils, blackheads, carbuncles, and other external indications of impoverished blood.

Purchase a package' of Stuart's Cal-

poisons and impurities so efficiently, that the catarrhal disease has nothing to live upon and thrive upon, and the result is, the complaint is cured in a marvellously short time.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have long enjoyed the reputation of being the most powerful blood-cleansing, skindisease removing, and catarrh cure in existence. Persons who "catch cold" easily, and who are subject to any of the well-known symptoms of this complaint, such as excessive secretion of mucous in the throat and nasai avity, hoarseness, snuffles, coughs, frequent sneezing, etc., should use this powerful blood remedy, and by puritying the system absolutely, rid themselves permanently of catarrh, as well as of pimples, boils, blackheads, carbuncies, and other external indications of impoverished blood.

Purchase a package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers from your druggist for 50 cents and get rid of your catarrh and your pimples. Also send us your name and address and sample will be sent you free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., 1.75 Stuart Bidg., Marshall, Mich.

Description of Vessels Which Will Fly Flag of Dominion at This Port

The two cruisers which are to be built for service under the Canadian flag at Esquimalt when the new haval policy of the Dominion is completed, will be practically duplicates of the five second-class protected cruisers or cruiser-scouts of the Bristol type, three of which have been completed for the British navy at shippards of the United Kingdom. Five of this type were ordered last winter for the British navy, and three are in the water. Orders have Just been given for four more, improved in design. The contract for one has been placed with Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Elswick; while Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Barrow; Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Dalmuir, and the London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, Company, Review Level and Company. Govan, have each been allotted one. It s believed that these contracts have

THE GREAT OLYMPIC

More Than Half of Framing of Giant White Star Liner is Completed

Advices from Belfast state that work is well advanced in the framing of the monster White Star liner (Jumple, being constructed by Harland & Wolff at their Belfast yards. The vessel is now more than half framed, Amidships, and forward the lower deck beams are being placed in position. From the engine-room aft the hold columns and deck girders were fitted in conjunction with the framing to obviate the necessity of the usual wood shoring aft. The question of shoring and staging in these vessels was naturally a more difficult one than usual owing to the great height from the ground at the ends of the vessel, and this has been overcome by the builders by means of a number of light iron latticework trestles which they have constructed for staging purposes. The shell plating of the Olymple appears above the upper turn of the bilge, the whole so far having been hydraulte riveted from the keel up, some idea of the immensity of the work involved in the construction of such a leviathian as the Olymple may be gained by a few statistics. The weight to the rivets in the ship's double bottom land the part of the storage of oil fuel, and arranged in the rivets in the ship's double bottom land the part of the storage of oil fuel, and arranged in the rivets in the ship's double bottom and double the part of the storage of the staging purposes. The shell plating of the Olymple may be gained by a few statistics. The weight inches in diameter. The heaviest plate weighs 4½ tons, and is 36 feet long. The stern frame, which is already in position, weighs 70 tons; the rudder 100 tons; and those arms 73½ tons act and 45 tons forward. The largest beam is sed tops four tons, and measures 92 feet.

CHBONIC CATARRH IS

The launch of the second-class protected cruiser Gloucester was of more tected cruiser Gl

The launch of the second-class pro-The launch of the second-class protected cruiser Gloucester was of more than usual interest. The third of the Bristol type of cruiser-secouts to take the water, her builders—Mossrs, Willam Beardmore and Co., Dalmuir—have succeeded in launching her within 150 working days from the time the construction was commenced—a very creditable performance, which goes far to indicate what private builders could do in the way of rapid naval construction in the face of a naval scare, and should do something towards allaying the fears aroused in certain quarters by Germany's great naval programme. The keel of the Gloucester was laid in April last, and no overtime has been worked on the cruiser. Her Parsons turbines, which drive four shafts, and while indicating 2,000 h.-hp., will give the vessel a speed of 25 knots, are the first turbines constructed by Messrs. Beardmore.

the vessel a speed of 25 knots, are the first turbines constructed by Messrs. Beardmore.

Three of the five second-class protected crulsers, or crulser-scouts, or dered by the Admiralty last November have now been put into the water—the Glasgow, launched by the Fairneld Company, Govan, on the 30th September; the Gloucester, launched by Messrs. William Beardmore and Co. Dalmuir, last Thursday; and the Liverpool, launched by Vickers Company, Barrow, last Saturday. The Newcastle, building by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Elswick, and the Bristol, under construction by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Clydebank, have not yet been launched. It is probable, however, that when the Newcastle is put into the water her weight will exceed that of the other three sisters when launched, as she is in a very when launched, as she is in a very when launched, as she is in a very

government to operate two medium-sized steamers between Mazatlan and Guaymas and San Diego, which will enjoy a small mall subsidy for trans-porting mails to and from Mazatlan, now a rallroad town.

SUVERIC WILL TAKE HEAVY OUTWARD CARGO

Vessel is Expected to Shift to Vancou ver Tonight—Due to Sail Middle of Next Week.

The steamer Suveric, of the Waterhouse fleet, is expected to shift to this port from Vancouver about the middle of next weeks. The vessel will clear from Seattle tonight or tomorrow morning for the Terminal city. She will sail for the Orient from this port with a large cargo of general inerchandise, flour, lumber and cotton.

The Suveric has loaded at Sound ports 2,000 tons of flour, 1,000 tons of fertillzer and 500 tons of miscellaneous cargo. When the liner sails she will take about 11,000 tons dead weight to the Far East.

EXPECT RATE WAR ON VANCOUVER RUN

Reported That Rupert City Will Enter Regular Service Between Seattle and Terminal City.

and Terminal City.

SEATTLE, Nov. 20.—The outbreak of another steamship rate war between Seattle and Vancouver is looked for by steamship men. Freparations are being made by the Mackenzie Brothers Steamship company, of Vancouver, to place the steamship Rupert City on the run with a parsenger rate about half the present one and a reduction in the freight charges in addition. The advent of the British steamer is looked upon by shipping men as the climax of a situation which has been threatening trouble for several weeks.

Surfees Hope, agent in Seattle for Mackenzie Brothers, robused to either confirm or deny that the Rupert City was going on the run. Officials of the Puget Sound Navigation Company admitted that they had heard that the business was to be invaded by the British steamer, but did not believe that the vessel would go on the run.

At the present time the only passenger steamer between Seattle and Vancouver direct is the Iroquois, of the Puget Sound company, The Walaweale, of the same company, and the Morning Star, operated by Hind, Rolph & Company, carry freight only and maintain a regular schedule, sailing on alternate days.

OFFICIAL DIGNITY AT MANILA PORT

Quarantine Officer Refused to Go to Port Side of German Liner to Board

Story is told of the skipper of a George Liner to Board

The dignity of officialdom is maintained to extreme limits by the port officials at Manila, according to advices brought from the Philippine Island port: By disdaining to use the port side of the Pring, Sigismund, Dr. IF. H. McKeon, boarding officer of the quarantine service at Manila delayed it that vessel for three hours a few weeks ago. He went to the vessel twice and requised each time to board her because the starboard gangway was not lowered of for him. On the second occasion a rope ladder was lowered on the starboard delay to the did not use it. A complaint was made to Dr. Heiser, the chief quarantine officer, who immediately sent Dr. Hurley to clear and in spect the vessel, and it was nevertained that the starboard gangway could not have been lowered as was broken. The her lowered as was broken that it was not until after he had returned ashore that he learned that the starboard companion, way of the vessel, was broken. Then he told his side of the story. The doctor said that when he went out to board the vessel, as usual, he drew alongside the starboard side and asked that the companionway be lowered for him. Instead of complying with his request, one of the officers of the ship, as he thought, perfect the control of the story of the ship, as he thought, perfect the control in the starboard side and asked that the companionway be lowered for him. Instead of complying with his request, one of the officers of the ship as he thought, perfect the control in the starboard side. In the other vessels in port awaiting to be boarded. After performing the necessary duty on the other ships, the doctor immediately proceeded to the vessel, as far as he court of the starboard side. Instead, a rope ladder was lowered, and the doctor, not caring to risk climbing from the launch in the rough water until the other of the particular of the starboard side. Instead of the vessel, decided to go ashore. Dr. McKeon also told the report that it was not until some time.



Esquimalt and Nanaimo **RAILWAY**



Change in Schedule

	Effe	ective Tuesday, Nov.	i6th.	Anne Aleman
NORTH BOUND	Daily,			UTH BOUND
(Read Down)				(Read Up.)
Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday, Sunday			Tue Sa	sday, Thursday, turday, Eunday.
16.00	9.00 I	v VictoriaA	r. 12.05	19.00
17.12	10.15	Shawnigan Lake	10.48	17.42
17.48	11.00	Duncans	10.05	16.58
18.20	11.32	Chemainus	9.25	16.22
18.45	11.57	Ladysmith	9.00	15.58
19.28	12.35	Nanaimo	8.15	15.15
19.45	12.53 A	Ar WellingtonL.		15.00
	her the	L. D.	CHETI	IAM,
Victoria, B.	C.		Dist.	Pass. Agent

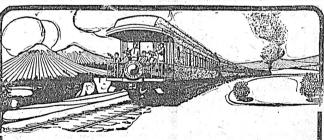
Canadian Mexican

TO AND FROM MEXICO.

Europe and Eastern Canada VIA TEHAUNTEPEC ROUTE Steamers call at San Pedro provid-ng sufficient inducement offers. 3.5. Lonsdale will leave on or about he 21st of each month.

IN THE DOG WATCH

at orders are Issued is a varied equipment. The first most likely to be used is the telegraph to the engine room, and then there are the telegraphs on the bridge called docking telegraphs, by the use of which the officers in charge of the two ends of the ship, bow and stern receive their instructions. These equipments have gone through many stages of improvements since they were first introduced. A good story is told of the skipper of a Geordie tramp steamer, who had been accustomed to the old-time method of either giving orders to the engineers through a tube or by means of a man calling the orders through the engineers through the introduced, and his ship was fitted with one. His delight was great when he read on the dial "Full speed, half speed, slow, stop, ahead, and astern," and found that by moving the indicator it marked his order. "Ah," said the skipper, "I'm now independent of those blamed engineers." orders are issued is a varied equip nt. The first most likely to be used



New and Increased Train Service

Five Daily Through Electric Lighted Transcortinental Trains

The "North Coast Limited" Atlantic Steamship Agency

Northern Pacific Railway E. E. BLACKWOOD,

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Ore.

General Agent, Victoria, B. C.



Trains of Coaches SLEEPING CARS

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

For Time Tables, etc., address W. S. COOKSON,

Go South for the Winter

VERY LOW RATES-QUICK TIME

From Scattle to—

Mexico City 90.00

Mexico City round trip 135.00

Guatemala 115.00

Guatemala, round trip 172.50

Nicaragua 125.00

Nicaragua, round trip 187.50

Fanama 135.00

Monthly sallings.

Operating the fast mail steel steamships; S. S. ERNA, 3476 tons; S. S. ELLA, 3510 tons. Dimensions—Length, 360 feet, beam 43 feet; speed, 14 knots.
Write for particulars.
JEBSEN & OSTRANDER,

General Agents, Seattle.

C. S. BARTER. 809 Government St., Victoria, B. C., Ticket Agent.



S. S. Queen or Umatilla, November 24, Dec. 1, respectively. Steamer leaves 4. Dec. 1, respectively. Steamer leaves very seventh day thereafter. S. S. Governor or President sails direct from Seattle, Nov. 26, Dec. 3, and every seventh day at 10 a.m. FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO FINE TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND EVERY SEVEN DAYS.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R. Leaves Scattle at 9 p. m., S. S. Cot-tage City, November 20, December 2, 14, 27.

14, 27.

Steamors connect at San Francisco with company's steamors for ports in California, Mexico and Humbolt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

Saling dates.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—
1117 Wharf Street. Fhone 4. R. P.
Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNANN, Gen, Passenger Agent.
112 Market St., San Francisco.

ARABIC ORIEN

Cost \$400 and upwards for All Expenses Included.
Cruise Dept., White Star Line, Scattle or Agents.

S. S. ST. DENIS

For Northern B. C. Ports Calling at Bella Coola On Thursday, Nov. 25th

John Barnsley

584 Yates St. TO THE

During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River this company op-crates stages between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.

For further particulars apply. TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & Y. R. 405 Winch Building.

Lever's Y.Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfacts and cleans at the same time.



The Above Is the Residence to Be Sold at Auction Tuesday.

UNRESERVED AUCTION

OF THE OLD

Jackson Homestead

And Lots on Hillside Ave.

The late residence of Dr. Frank Hall, who has removed to

TUESDAY NEXT

Will offer an unusual opportunity to acquire most desirable and easy-selling property that has been offered for a long time

Exceptionally Easy Terms, There Being Three Years in Which to Pay for It

Every person with a few dollars to invest should obtain a map, view the property and attend the sale. And when you do please remember that

Ten Thousand Dollars Per Acre

Is the price paid at auction for Vancouver residential property ten miles out. How long is it going to be before outside investors realize that property can be bought in Victoria, a city of 45,000 people, with a great future before it, for six and seven hundred dollars a lot one mile from the City Hall? A stranger in the city yesterday, representing a large amount of outside capital, said that, in his opinion, Victoria would have the biggest boom in her history this coming year.

We believe that every person of average means should

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

At present prices it is better than anything on the Coast.

Golf Links Park

Also offers an opportunity that can never be had again to acquire the choicest residential property on the Pacific Coast and within two blocks of a street car, at one-third the price Vancouver acreage 10 miles out sold for at auction. It is not unreasonable to predict that in a year or two's time, before purchasers have paid for their lots, that all this property will he worth three times present prices, as by that time all the improvements will be made and some of the loveliest homes around Victoria built in its midst.

Do not forget to attend the Auction Sale on Tuesday and obtain a booklet on Golf Links Park

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers

635 FORT STREET

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Allied Printing Trades Council...

2nd Friday
Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Botlermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Botlermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Botlermakers 1st and 3rd The
Bookbinders Quarterly
Brickleyers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Walters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Cooks and Walters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters Alternate Wednesdays
Electrical Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Laborers 1st Monday at 8 p. in
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Letter Carriers 1st and 3rd Thuesday
Letter Carriers 1st and 3rd Thursday
Machinists 1st 1st and 3rd Thursday
Machinists 1st 1st and 3rd Thursday
Martine Bagneers 2nd Wednesday
Marsichans 2nd Wednesday
Mostleines

Victoria Local 247 Musicians' Union hold their monthly meeting this even-ing in Labor hall.

The International Saflors' Union will convene in New York city on Novem-ber 28th.

The Oklahoma State Federation of Labor has made provision for a labor organizer to work among the negroes.

In Denmark, the National Womans' Suffrage Association has grown during the past year from 4000 members to 10,000.

W. A. Pound, an active member of Vancouver Typographical Union, has been elected reeve of South Vancouver municipality.

The latest news is that Discoverer Cook was at one time a union printer. That makes his claim on the North Pole as clear as crystal.

The labor unions of Indianapolis re cently leased a farm of thirty acress west of the city, which they intend to improve and use for picnics and out-

Lethbridge (Alberta) Typographical Union No. 551 has now two more printshops starting up there, both of which will sport the union label on their products.

The Reading Iron Company has posted notices that a new schedule of wages, affecting nearly 2000, will go into effect November 22. Puddlers are to be increased from 34 to \$4.50 per ton. There will be increases in all departments, especially among the laborers.

The International Union of Blacksmiths has decided to assess its members one day's pay during the current year and one day's pay in the year 1910 for the purpose of creating a fund for the financing of a campaign for an eight-hour workday throughout the country.

A report received by the brewery vorkers of San Francisco from the executive board of the United Brewery Norkers of the United States shows hat there are under the jurisdiction of the general body 45,233 members, listributed in 366 locals and 187 bran-

The electricians of Sacramento averted a strike last Monday. A wage scale of \$5 a day was due, and the employers refused to meet it. After discussion it was agreed that all new work should be paid for at the new rate, while old work should cost fifty cents a day less.

ers were annually incapacitated or killed. Their wage-earning capacity estimated at a low average of \$500 per head meant a loss to the country of \$250,000 each year. He considered that least half of that number was unnecessary slaughter. In Germany workmen overtaken by accident had the benefit of compensation, automatically so to speak as a right, and were not compelled to go to law. The address was illustrated by lantern views displaying some of the safety devices and appliances which had been adopted for the preservation of life and limb in factories and workshops.

ries and workshops.

The Knights of Labor at their recent convention adopted the report of the General Master Workman Simon Burns, censuring the American Federation of Labor and its leaders, but that, part discussing Socialism went over. A recommendation was made that a bill be drafted and submitted to congress to authorize the president to appoint a court of arbitration, consisting of three members, whose determination in all strike and corporation matters submitted to it would be final. Efforts were proposed to have a law making all federal, state and municipal election days holldays. Resolutions were adopted seeking a genuine compulsory liability act, it being the sense of the convention that the present law was entirely inadequate.

At a meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council after a brief discussion the executive was author-ized to proceed with the negotiations dos and policies of both.

A convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was held recently in the City of Money former Presidents McVety and Pettiplece that it had been decided to organize a company under the Joint Stock Companies Act, the capital stock of the Vancouver Labor Temple company to be \$100,000 will go to the council as the purchase price of the property. Upon the balance of the shares the money will be raised for the exection of the new temple and it is expected that its members will largely invest in these, ensuring their control of the new home.

The curtaliment in cotton cloth pro-

Insurance against unemployment is according to Consul-General John L. Griffiths, at London, exciting a great deal of attention in England: The passage of some law governing such insurance is being discussed from every point of view. Whether or not the effort to make this insurance compulsory by parliamentary enactment will succeed is still a matter of doubt, but a strenuous effort, Mr. Griffiths says, will be made to obtain the passage of such a law. The president of the British board of trade has recently outlined the proposed legislation. He desires to have it compulsory, contributory and specialized as to different groups of trades. Voluntary plans of insurance against unamployment have frequently proved failures, because the majority of those interested in them have been out of employment and unable to make payments. Contributions from employer and employee are regarded as essential to give stability and permanence to the undertaking.

Expecting to form an efficient plan for the extension of its membership

tial to give stability and permanence content a strike last Monday. A wage scale of \$5 a day was due, and the employers refused to meet it. After discussion it was agreed that all new work should be paid for at the new rate, while old work should cost fifty cents a day less.

The wages of several thousand employees of the Bethehem Steel company will be restored to the scale in vogue before the 1907 depression, according to an announcement made by Charles M. Schwab, president of the company. In general the increase will amount to 10 per cent. and will effect employees in the machine shops, founding short due for the Federation of Labor have in mind the formation of an alliance with the European labor body is evident from remarks dropped this morning by President Gompers shortly after the convention came to order. "In the near fure," said Compers, Though that we will be able to co-operate through an intermation of strike-breakers from Europe to the United States or vice versa.

The assembled delegates to the convention of the American Edwards are assembled delegates to the convention of the American Edwards are the province of Ontario is concerned, contract prison labor will soon be practically abolished. Hon, Mr. Han-vention of the American Edwards are the undertaking.

Expecting to form an efficient plan for its mention of its members all the undertaking.

Expecting to form an efficient plan for its mention of the Mexican Edwards and in Pennsylvania, in the vorking and in Pennsylvania, in the United Textile Workers of American and the United Textile Workers and Development Company, under the American Edwards and Pennsylvania, the United Textile Workers and Development Company, United the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company, United Nation of American Edwards and Pennsylvania, the United Textile Workers and Pennsylvania, the United Textile Workers and Pennsylvania, the United Textile Workers and Pennsylvania, the United Textile Waters Protection Act Waters Protection Act Waters Protection Act Waters

with be able to co-operate through an international federation of labor if that is what it will be called to prevent importation of strike-breakers from Europe to the United States or vice versa.

The assembled delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, on motion of President Gompers, one day last week, rose in a body and stood silent and motionless for the space of a minute and a half out of respect for Delegate Russ, of Niagara Falls, who was asphyxiated in his room. This is the first death that has occurred of any delegate during the convention, and the dramatic episode of standing silent is unprecedented.

The law of California prescribes that girls employed in shops shall be allowed to sit down occasionally during business hours. In some cities this law is violated, and it is a pleasure to note that steps are being taken to see that it is enforced. As usual, the trade unionists are behind the movement, thus showing the value of organized labor as Scranton, Pa. A flat rate of \$21 a week is wanted by the pressnen, and while some establishments have agreed to the tate, the International Correspondence Schools' printery, which employs about fity men, has refused to accorde. It is generally thought that the controversy will not last long, mansued as the school people have relations with thousands all over the country.

At last Thursday's session of the school people have relations with thousands all over the country.

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At last Thursday's session of the school people have relations with thousand

ity, woman and child labor, strikes, boycotts, picketing, union label, employers' organizations, omployers liability, trade agreements, the economic justification of labor unions. A few things receive special attention, such as the Lemieux Act of Canada. The lectures seem sympathetic towards 'labor. The outside reading contests of four hours' reading each week from works bearing on the subject matter of the lectures. This reading is done from such sources as "United States Industrial Commission Report," "Bulletins of Department of Labor," "Fuports of various bodies such as National Civic Federation, National Association of Manufacturers, and conventions of American Federation of Labor, Books such as "Hunter's Poverty," "Webb, Trade Unions;" "Mitchell, Organized Labor," "Ely, Labor Movement;" "Warne, Coal Mine Workers;" "Kelley, Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation:" "Addams, Newer Ideals of Peace;" "Adams and Sumner, Labor Problems," and many others. Notes are taken on these readings, and the main points reserved in a permanent note-book. The third and most important part of the work is the reading of the capital and labor press. By reading one or more papers each week and giving a report in class on them, the student comes into very close touch with the labor organizations, and so learns the methlabor organizations and the employers organizations, and so learns the methods and policies of both.

members will largely invest in these, ensuring their control of the new home.

The curtaliment in cotton cloth production adopted by most of the mills of New England was begun last week in the mills of New Bedford, Mass., with the exception of the Whitman Corporation. Each day's working time is to be shortened twenty, minutes, making the weekly hours of labor 56 instead of 58. By this method the curtaliment will be about 1½ per cent, of the regular production of cotton cloth, About 17,000 operatives are affected.

A meeting of the Trades and Labor Council at which some 35 delegates, representing different unions and Individuals were present, was held at the Labor hall hast week with James Watters, president of the council, in the chair. J. Pierson was present and requested to point out the process of incorporation and a preliminary report to this end was made. A special committee was appointed consisting of five to interview the different labor organizations and find out their views on the subject. It was decided that the sum of \$5,000 should be subscribed before incorporation should be finally decided upon. The meeting of the council was very, harmonius and "expressed itself in favor of the labor temple for the construction of which it was considered the time was opportune." About \$1,700 has been subscribed, to date, in surance against unemployment is a coording to Consul-General John L. Griffiths, at London, exciting a great deal of attention in England. The passage of some law governing such insurance is being discussed from every point of view. Whether or not the effort to make this insurance compulsory by parliamentary encetment will be meaded to obtain the passage of some law governing such insurance is being discussed from every point of view. Whether or not the effort to make this insurance compulsory by parliamentary encetment will be according to Consul-General John L. Griffiths, at London, exciting a great deal of attention in England. The passage of some law governing such insurance is being discuss

To Test Grand Lake Coal,
FREDERICTON, N. B., Nov. 20.—
H. P. Timmerman, industrial commissioner of the C. P. R., is quoted as stating that the C. P. R. is to make a thorough and practical test of Grand Lake coai on their locomotives. If the test is satisfactory the Grand Lake coal areas will be extensively developed.

NOTICE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Begble School.

SEALED TENDERS, superseribed "Tender for schoolbulding, Begble," will be received by the Hon, the Minister of Public Works, up to, and including, the 30th day of November, 1309, for the creetion and completion of a small one-room frame school-building in the Begble School District, Revelstoke Electoral District.

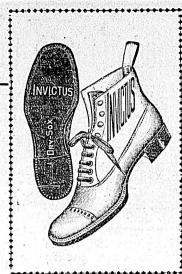
Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tester and street the 30th day of November, 1309, and after the 30th day of November, 1309, at Revelstoke, and at the Department of Tublic Works, Victoria.

Echi proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent, of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfelted if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signod with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

nished.
The lowest or any tender not neces-sarily accepted.

Arily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 11th, 1909,



Cheap Boots and Shoes Are Dear at Any Price

Our stock of Winter Boots and Shoes is made of good leather, and at low prices.

Men's Warm Felt Slippers, 75c to \$1.50 Men's Carpet Slippers 75c to\$1.25 Ladies' Felt Romeo, fur top\$1.25 Ladies' Felt Slippers, good value, 50c to\$1.00 Boys', Girls' and Childs' Slippers, 25c to 75¢ 160 Pairs Men's Special High Cut. Regular 90 Pairs Men's Box Calf, leather lined ... \$3.00 160 Pairs Geo. A. Slater Invictus Drystock Boots. 24 Pairs Men's Velour Calf, dull kid top. \$3.50 124 Pairs Men's English Kip, low and high cut, SOLE AGENT FOR C. P. FORD, OF ROCHESTER, FINE SHOES

24 Pairs Boys' High Laced Boots\$3.00 160 Pairs Geo. A. Slater Invictus Drysock Boots. 60 Pairs Ladies' Box Calf Lace Boots ... \$2.50 SOLE AGENT FOR THE JUST RIGHT FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, OF BROCKTON, MASS.

Remember, we have the stock and can supply

"K" BOOTS CARRIED IN STOCK

JAMES MAYNARD

1313 Douglas St.

Fire Proof Buildings and the Men Who Make Them

Modern business architecture is as marvellous in its evo-lution as modern shipbuilding. The days of the old-time wooden walls of buildings as well as floating forts and mer-

chant argosies has passed.

The days of steel and steam, of cement and granite, of SOLIDITY and SECURITY are the days of the present.

Fire, carthquake, hurricane, the primitive elements of devastation are impotent in their assaults upon the perfected

handiwork of the modern builder.

THE STORY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND OF THE TEXAS HURRICANE IS THE
STORY OF THE TRIUMPH OVER THE ELEMENTS
OF CEMENT, STONE AND STEEL.

SAFE AND SOLID MODERN STRUCTURES MUST HAVE THE RIGHT FOUNDATION—AND THE FOUNDATION GOES DOWN BELOW AND BEYOND THE

THE KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, EXPERIENCE AND EQUIPMENT OF THE ARCHITECT ARE PRE-REQUI-WITHOUT THEM THE BEGINNING WRONG

THE MAN WHO WOULD BUILD RIGHT MUST BEGIN RIGHT.

To those contemplating the erection of modern fireproof buildings, MR. THOMAS HOOPER, Architect, invites attention to the fact that he has now one of the MOST PRO-FICIENT AND EXPERIENCED STAFFS FOR THE SPECIAL HANDLING OF THIS HIGHLY IMPORT-ANT CLASS OF WORK to be found on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hooper has himself made A SPECIAL STUDY OF THIS TYPE OF MODERN BUILDINGS, and at the present time has several large and important office buildings under erection, in addition to Public Buidings, and residen-

He has his offices-both in VICTORIA and in VAN-COUVER-thoroughly equipped with competent draughtsmen, and his organization and system for handling works of the largest order and highest class are of the very best. Rethe largest order and fignest class are of the very best. Recently Mr. Hooper has secured the services of MR. CHARLES A. GLOCKER, who is an ACKNOWLEDGED EXPERT ON REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION AND FIRE-PROOFING OF BUILDINGS generally. Mr. Glocker will hereafter have complete charge of all buildings erected by Mr. Hooper, as Superintendent and Inspector on the Works in Victoria.

THOMAS HOOPER

Five Sisters' Bl'k, Victoria. Winch B'ldg. Vancouver

You Needn't Catch Cold

If you use ordinary precaution-That does not mean that you must weigh yourself down with clothes and furs. It means you must keep your vitality high.

> BOVRIL will do this, for it is the concentrated goodness of beef. It is assimilated immediately you take it-that is, it at once becomes good, rich, red blood carrying warmth and nourishment throughout your

You may avoid colds and their consequences by drinking

HOT

BOYRIL



YOU CAN'T DO IT

You have tried other soaps—but you've failed to get the same complete satisfaction that "Baby's Own" gives you Pay what you will you cannot get a purer, more refined or better soap than "Baby's Own."

Baby's Own Soap is made from the finest vegetable oils—possessing a natural fragrance. When washing these fragrant oils are absorbed by the skin and preserve its soft delicate texture.

Your skin will improve greatly under Baby's Own Soap.

Baby's Own Soap

ALBERT SOAPS LTD., Mfrs.

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ELDER HENRY CUNNINGHAM



Recommends

For Weak, Run-Down People.

"I was run down and weak from indigestion and general debility, also suffered from vertigo. I saw a cod liver preparation called Vinel advertised and decided to give it a trial,

After taking two bottles I regained my strength, and am now feeling unusually well."—HENRY CUNNINGHAM, Elder Baptist Church, Kinston, N.C.

Vinol contains the two most world-famed tonics-the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron. Vinol contains no oil, and is by far the Best Strengthening Tonic obtainable. We return your money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it.

D. E. CAMPBELL, Druggist, - Victoria, B.C.



IT'S a great favorite with the sick -refuse substitutes.

You can make no mistake in either the taste or the shape of the bottle.

(Continued from Page 11.)

other way than they see fit? So, in regard to the inspection of the books and many ofher things. The other day in the house at Ottawa Mr. Burrill in discussing the G. T. P., said; "We pledged our credit, let them pledge their stock." There is 55 millions in our stock, why should we not ask them to pledge their stock when we are pledging our credit.

"Mr. Eowser has said, although the contract, does not contain a word about it, we also got them to agree to buy all their supplies in British Columbia. But then, horrible proviso, providing they can purchase on the same terms as in the eastern provinces. Another thing, he also said the contract gave ten years' exemption from taxation—it is fourteen by the way—and the same as the Prairie provinces had already done. That is incorrect. Hon, J. H. Agnew, treasurer of Manitoba, speaks with delight of having wrung out of Mackenzule & Mann the right to tax the railway and bring in a handsome revenue. Mr. McBride told us on October 30, there was a provision for simultaneous construction on the Island and the Mainland. It is not in the contract. There is no document under the sign manual of either party. We will see later on that in Vancouver the Premier spoke of its construction beginning on the const and working east. I notice that Mr. Bowser said when discussing the G. T. P., agreement: "In addition to this they have made an agreement that construction should be started from the Pacific Coast." That is a concession wrung out of the G. T. P. but there is none wrung out of the C. N. R. Mackenzle & Mann did all the wringing.

"I come now to rates. At the present moment, according to a return brought down by the minister of railways this very year, 1909, Mr. Graham says that, taking the average rate for passengers and freight charged on the C. N. R. and C. P. R. though the C. N. R. has no mountain section, the railways this very year, 1909, Mr. Graham says that, taking the average rate for passengers and freight charged on the C. N. R., 10 per cent higher than on the C. P. R.

commission. Was that what happended It was not, although Mr. Bowser said so. Because if they believed Mr. McBride, Mr. Heaps came over to Victoria, had, an interview with the Premier and came back to Vancouver and Exported to the Board of Trade, that Mr. McBride said he had attempted to obtain that concession but that Mr. McBride said he had attempted to obtain that concession but that Mr. McBride said he had attempted to obtain that concession but that Mr. McBride said he had attempted to obtain that concession but that Mr. McBride said the Mr. McBride said that Mr. McBride said that Mr. McBride said that Mr. McBride said that they are going to sweep the country, that 45 per cent-of the Liberals are supporting his rallway policy, and he is cafoling us into supporting him by thinking that they are going to try again with Mackenzie & Mann to obtain that. Are we going to trust our Sir Christopher Wrenn McBride, with that ambition of his, to try to get this concession from Mackenzie & Mann. I trow not. There are many other important matters, but that has been thrown away absolutely.

"Forsooth, with all their argument for that McBride claims they had precedents. He first tried to get in under Sir Wilfred Laurier's umbrelia. He first said that Mackenzie & Mann came here with an introduction from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Surely that would satisfy all good Conservatives. All this comes up to this, that the policy to be put in here had proved eminently sutsfactory in Manitoba. But the contracts are quite different. In Manitoba what was the case! The greatest granary in the world, the huge wheat fields, and fine settlers served some of them with seven railways—all in the hands of the Northern Pacific, it was thought that the N. R. R. would sell to the C. P. R. and the rates, which were relatively and enormously high would be maintained and the farmers be injured. Mr. Robilin came into the field and with great statesmanship, as it seemed to me, acquired the seven leased times from the N. P. R. They were valued, as they will whereby at a cost of 17 millions these roads went over to the C. N. R., but on what consideration? Such a reduction of rates and such terms that the C. P. R. instead of giving silent sympathy to the scheme, as here, came immediately to Mr. Roblin and made a proposition to pay \$761,000 in cash annually, if instead of carrying that contract out they would hand the roads over to them. The province got control of rates, got the right to tax instead of exempting them; though the rallway taxation act would give exemption they secured that right. Mr. Roblin in 1963 told Mr. Hughes that a million and a half on one crop and saving of rates had been secured from the C. N. R. But our ministers tell us that we are safe in the hands of the rallway commission. The government of Manitoba has the right to hand out its rate and fix the rate on grain, fix the rate on salt, fix the rate on call for that rullway. Of course, they must exercise caution; they are guarantors and must see that there is enough to pay fixed charges. Let me give you Mr. Agnew's speech. Our attorney general, with Mr. McBride, did not secure control of rates because Mr. Mann teld him so. Mr. Agnew said "The first benefit that the province receives under the C. N. R. is an absolute control of rates," and a prominent rallway man who is in a position to know thas stated that the receipts of the railway companies would be greater by two millions but for the concessions wrung from them by the government. The taxes received from the C. N. R. during the last year were \$10,628.

"There is a difference between the contract made in the night, made in a hurry, a contract was reached by call-

ing in men regardlass of politics. It was not a Mecleanize & Mann family affair, but the business people of the country whose money was to be involved. The people's money was risk-country whose money was to be involved. The people's money was risk-country whose money was to be involved. The people's money was risk-country be proposed agreement were submitted to the people and the legistation of the money of the money of the money was the proposed agreement were submitted to the people and the legistation of the money of the cr. N. R. reduced rates on coarse grains, reducing them to those on of guarante with the Dominion of six millions was there any hurry? No, the reports and notice and copies of the reports was the have had none of these. Mr. Mann says the indebted with the contract, is the money of the work and not of these. Mr. Mann says the indebted with the contract, is the wind the contract of the contract

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL BY TENDER LOTS 836, 837, 838 AND PART OF 839

Consisting of 205 feet frontage on the north side of Johnson street (between Quadra and Vancouver streets), together with large dwelling house, very large new stable and other outbuildings.

Easy terms of payment can be arranged if required. Namely a moderate payment at date of purchase, balance at 7 per cent.

mortgage.
Tenders will be opened at noon on November 24. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Deeds and mortgage at purchasers cost.

GILLESPIE & HART

1115 Langley Street

Jersey Cream

(Unsweetened)



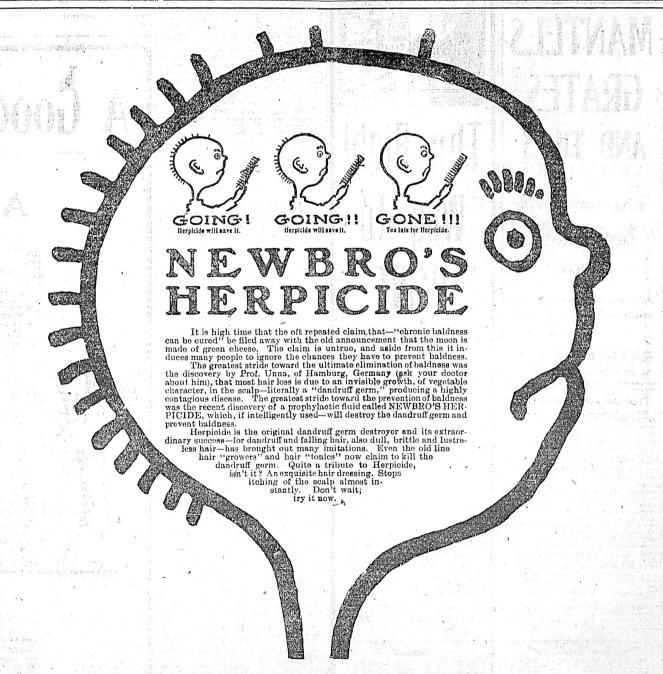
RICHEST AND BEST

(As shown by Dominion Government Analysis)

2 Large Tins for 25c.

THE TRURO CONDENSED MILK CO.

Truro, N. S.



Send 10 cents in stamps to THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. L., Windsor, Ont., for sample and booklet. One Dollar Bottles guaranteed. At Drug Stores. When you call for HERPICIDE, do not accept a substitute. Applications at

Cyrus H. Bowes, Special Agent

Douglas Street Corners

depth. Revenue producing.

120×120, bringing in moderate revenue. Price \$16,000

120x120, vacant. Price \$16,000

120x60, with moderate revenue

75x100, good revenue, which can easily YATES STREET, 120x120, west of

FORT STREET, corner lot, 60x120 close in. Price \$7,000 Good terms on all the above. These

prices will certainly be increased

Have also several confidential quotations on several centrally-situated revenue-producing properties, which I will be pleased to submit to bona fide investors. The outlook for Victoria realty is most cheerful, and investors will not long have the opportunity of securing business or semi-business

P. O. Box 110 arrangements to secure

loans from \$5,000 to \$100,000 on im-

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT

The attention of householders, not reing the assessed owners of property, is drawn to the following extract from he "Municipal Elections Act."

"Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote under a householder's unlification, nor shall his or her name e included in the annual voters' list of a municipality, unless he or she hall, on or before the first day of Demenber in each year, enter with the ssessor or Clerk of the municipality is or her name as a voter and shall lake and cause to be delivered to the ssessor or Clerk of the Municipal ouncil at the same time, a statutory clearation made and subscribed before Suncil of the municipality. The statutory clearation made and subscribed before the control of the Municipality."

J. S. FLOUD.

J. S. FLOYD, C. M. C.

MANTELS CRATES AND TILES

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Nephi Plaster Paris

And manufacturers of the celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Notice to Creditors

Re Henry William Lomas formerly of Steitz' Restaurant, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against Henry William Lomas, formerly carrying on the business of a restaurant proprietor in Yates St. Victoria, B.C., upon the premises known as Steitz' Restaurant, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to me the undersigned, solicitor for the Assignees of the estate of the said Henry William Lomas, on or before the 25th day of November, 1909.

And notice is hereby also given that after that date the Assignees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Henry William Lomas amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have

ties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice, and that the said Assignees will not be llable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1909. CLAUDE KEMP, Solicitor for the Assignees of the aid Henry William Lomas, Law Chambers, Bastlon Street, Victoria, B. C.



NOTICE is hereby given for the in-formation of voters, that the Lieuten-gart-Governor in Council has determined that the holding of a general election offers a favorable opportunity to obtain the views of electors on the question of

Local Otton.
For such purpose a vote will be taken on the 25th of November instant, at the same time as the vote for the election of candidates to the Legislative

HENRY ESSON YOUNG. Frovincial Secretary

chener's visit to Japan excites comment by Japanese Press.

Reviewing the manoeuvres were held in Great Britain this year, Sidney Low writes: Twenty years ago it was bad form to talk shop in a regi-mental messroom; now it is almost bad form to talk anything else. In the intervals of marching and fighting, when the men were resting in camp or bivouac, or spending a lazy Sab-bath, you would see the officers poring over their maps, and discussing the incidents of the campaign in animated disputation. The younger men are as brimful of professional zeal as their brothers of the navy, and there is the same ardent rivalry between one unit and another as there is among the ships of his Majesty's fleet. And the new style subaltern takes as much boyish delight in his business as the young gentlemen of the gunroom, and throws himself into it with an equal earnestness. it was bad form to talk shop in a regi-

drown shimself into it with an equal carnestness.

One rainy evening I turned into the little inn of a hill-top village of the Downs in search of shelter, and refreshment. In the parlor I found a young cavalry lieutenant, who was eating bread and jam the while he studied the manoeuvre map. The youth, I discovered, had been ranging the countryside with his patrol of troopers since four o'clock in the morning; and he described to me, with immense gusto, how he had poked and pried about near the enemy's lines, had taken a look into the hostile camp, picked up a prisoner or two, got upon the tracks of the opposing general, and sent in a report to his own commander, on which clearly the whole future of the campaign turned. After seventeen hours of such employment I suggested that this warrior would probably be glad to seek repose. "No," he replied; "when I have finished this (meaning the bread and jam) and seen the men settled down. I shall stroll along on foot and take another look round to see if any of their fellows are about here." That is the spirit of the modern regimental officer. He is not a "slacker." Slacking is out of date with those who wear the King's khald.

A Good Understanding

Another thing one notices is the ex-cellent understanding between the of-ficers and the men. In the old days there was a certain stand-offishness on the part of the former, and a good on the part of the former, and a good deal of what one must call hectoring. All that has disappeared. There is less pipe-clay, moral and material, in the British Army than there used to be; less than there is, I Imagine, in most others. The manners of all ranks fit them as easily as their comfortable,



HAVE IT LOOK WELL AND WEAR LONG

This is a problem many

See us for the right way. You pay for the materials and the labor, nothing else. Our large and efficient staff knows the business thoroughly,-- famous for good and prompt work.

If it is just the Paint you need, we can please you with the largest and best stock on the Island -Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. Everything you require and priced right for purchasers.

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workmanlike dress. The soldier is not always putting himself stiffly to the salute, and the officer is not perpetually issuing rasping orders. The stentorian word of command almost belongs to the past; the soldier is no longer bawled at as if he were an idlot or an animal, but is spoken to in the quiet, conversational tone which one Englishman uses to another when he is giving his instructions in the office or the cricket-field. Indeed, the human voice is hardly heard at aii in the evolutions of a British regiment. A whistle, a signal with a little flag, a gesture with an outstretched arm, is in most cases all that is necessary. In a German or a French regiment, there is a vast amount of stamping and shouting and riding about by perspiring officers and objurgations by irate sergeants before anything important can get itself done. In our Army there is nothing of the kind. It may not be the best of armed forces, but I fancy it is the quietest, especially in the field. Even the cavalry goes about its work almost without a sound, except that of tramping hoofs and jingling accourtements, until the time comes for the charge when the swords are out and the lances down and the men rise in their stirrups and gallop the last hundred yards with a yell that rends the heavens.

Army Ration Test

Army Ration Test

As a result of a test march held by the British army authorities it is probable that changes will be made in the preserved rations which do not appear sufficient, either in quality or quantity, for the work expected from the modern fighting man. The little army of Loyal Lancashires marched fourteen miles a day for a fortnight, in full kit, and camping out, with nothing to sustain them but the Service rations. Behind them followed an ambulance and a water-filter cart, the to sustain them followed an ambulance and a water-filter cart, the former of which was not utilized, as the men have stuck gallantly to the work without inviting medical aid. After campleting the march and relieving themselves of their heavy equipment, they entered the medical inspection-room, where they stripped and were subjected to the closest examination possible, to determine, amongst other results, the difference in weight during the fortnight's campaign, the state of the pulse, and the pressure of the blood at the femoral and brachial arteries. The heart was minutely examined with the stethoscope, and the men were exactly weighed, all the details being entered up in the records, together with the men's own opinions as to their physical up in the records, together with the men's own opinions as to their physical

condition.

The report, so far as the condition of the men generally is concerned, may be broadly summarized as follows:

1. Undue loss of weight caused by absence of butter, cheese, milk, and of sufficient fatty foods.

2. Neuralgia, caused by "run down" systems improperly nourished.

Headaches, indigestion, and allied ills, due principally to absence of green vegetables.

Headaches, indigestion, and allied ills, due principally to absence of green vegetables.

As to the existing army food schedule, the vegetable ration as it at present stands is extremely varied, including as it does preserved potatoes, rice, peas, onions, leeks, calavances, dholi, and oatmeal, the issue of which is governed by the climate in which operations are taking place, and the nature of the indigenous vegetables, but split peas, oatmeal, etc., are the ration equivalents of flour. Porter can also be issued as a field ration in the proportion of one pint for each rum ration of half a gill. Tea, which was formerly only ½-ounce per man daily, was increased in December last to ½-ounce, whilst the quantity (4 ounces) of dried vegetables was reduced by one-half. If the meat ration is considered too much for the troops, ¼-pound of biscuits can be substituted for an equal weight of meat, and when cheese and bacon are procurable these comestibles can also be issued in lieu of meat.

The whole question of soldiers' mess-

comestibles can also be issued in fleu of meat.

The whole question of soldiers' messing is being taken up by a special war office committee, which will meet in a few days and take evidence from both officers and men in regard to the food supplied and the methods of cooking.

In none of the parts of the Empire is military training being better provi-ded for by the government than in Australia. In the estimates just passded for by the government than in Australia. In the estimates just passed by the Ottawa government the vote the militia is increased by \$750,000, and in New Zealand the budget proposals include the raising of a loan not exceeding \$2,000,000 at 3½ per cent for the fulfilment of the Dreadnought offer. The naval proposals involve a total expenditure of £25,000 annually, £150,000 towards the cost of the Dreadnought and £100,000 as a contribution to the admiralty to cover the difference between the imperial and local rates of pay. Regarding internal defence, it is proposed in New Zealand to recognize the present system on lines approved by the imperial defence conspired the present system on lines approved by the imperial defence conapproved by the Imperial defence conference as applied to local conditions. All boys between the ages of 12 and 18 will undergo an elementary progressive training in the cadet division. All young men between 18 and 21 will undergo two years' compulsory training on stated evenings, half days and whole days, and also 14 days annually in camp. A volunteer force of 20,000 will also be maintained, and rifle clubs will be encouraged. The cost of the schemo is estimated at £100,000. A further sum of £150,000 will be expended in a period of three years on additional armament and field equipment.

In Australia there is a military boom. Provision has been made in the estiapproved by the imperial defence

mament and field equipment.

In Australia there is a military boom. Provision has been made in the estimates for from \$20,000 to \$25,000 for this purpose. That the Australian military college will be far-reaching in its curriculum is assured by a scheme which has not yet been made public by the Military Board of the Commonwealth, but which will provide not only for the education of young aspirants for military office, but will also include in the syllabus classes for officers and non-commissioned officers of all grades and all branches of the service other than those of the strictly scientific corps, for which special provision will be made.

Part of the educational policy of the Defence Department of Australia is the establishment of a permanent school of musketry for the Commonwealth. This has been recognized as a necessity for many years, and the developments of the last few months have made the necessity more imperative than ever before.

It has been announced that to complete the Field Artillery establishment of the Commonwealth fifty or more 18-pounder guns are under order

more natures. At present there is no possibility of carrying on an increased establishment without considerable disruption in the commissioned and noncommissioned ranks of the existing batteries. Recently the formation of the Howitzer Battery made demands on the other units of the brigade that seriously impeded their efficiency, and the question now arises as to how far the evolution of Field Artillery can be borne in any one State. At present the opportunities for instruction in this arm of the service are inadequate. The creation of new militia batteries will not improve the conditions, and the Military Board has now to consider how best to dispose of the money at its disposal and what to do with the guns that are now in store awaiting allotment. There is a feeling among some artillerists that the citizen-soldier side of the case should have first consideration. On the other hand, however, the argument is advanced that it is no good bringing units into existence unless there are means of providing leaders for them—the officers and noncommissioned officers; and this personnel cannot be provided with any prospect of efficiency unless there is a permanent school of gunnery for the Field Artillery.

The important part which field artillery will play in all future wars between civilized nations has been recognized since the Boar war, and freely admitted since the Manchurlan campalgn. Its bearing upon Australian defence organization has been in-

eognized since the Boer war, and free-ly admitted since the Manchurlan campaign. Its bearing upon Austra-lian defence organization has been in-dicated by the announced determina-tion of the government to not only provide guns and equipment for sev-eral additional batteries, but also to increase the standard of training by providing for nine more days in each year's efficiency. This extra instruc-tion will, however, be practically use-less unless a comprehensive scheme is arranged for the education of officers not holding commissions and of the non-commissioned officers from whose ranks the officers and instructors of the future must to a very large extent be drawn.

Airships in War

With all possible secrecy aerial war anoeuvres were carried on at Cologne two weeks ago. Airships of thre types—Zeppelin, Parseval and Gross types—Zeppelin, Parseval and Gross—took part, as well as two companies of the Airship Battalion. Officially, it is stated that the object of the manoeuvers was to train the men, and to accuaint the officers with the complicated mechanism of the airships, so that they may learn to direct their flight. The firm of Krupp, of Essen, have constructed a reversible cannon; that Unge torpedoes are being imported from Sweden, and that a new explosive has been invented in Cologne, all of which are designed for use against airships. Consequently it must be assumed that the real object of the German military commission is to experiment with and to study the value of these new weapons, and this would account for the secrecy of the whole proceedings. At the same time, it is interesting to learn that the airship Zeppelin III. has received its third motor, which gives it a total of 450 h.p., thereby extending its radius to over 50 miles an hour, or a speed of about 16 yards a second. What such an airship might be capable of doing in time of war, is as yet an undecided question, but there can be no doubt that it would be able to do more than an insignificant iamount of mischlef. This the German authorities know only too well, and it accounts for the pains they are taking to perfect the airship, not as a pleasure craft but as an aggressive and defensive instrument, of took part, as well as two companie





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work and understands bookkeeping. Box 520
Colonist.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO HAV charge of one or two children durin afternoon. Box 546 Colonist.

Young LADY WANTS POSITION companion; understands housekeept good planist. Box 543 Colonist.

WANTED — TEACHER FOR LADY smith public schools; first class certificate; salary 480 per month with advancement. State age and experience. Applications received until November 28.

MRS, WELB WILL SERVE A 25 CENT pupils attending school, 1124 Fort street, only five minutes from school.

THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Phone 447.

Hours: 3 to 5.

TWO LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with large bed sitting room, open fire place, with or without breakfast; close to town.

WANTED-TWO COOKS; GENERAL maids, experienced; reference, city.

Wing On, 1709 GOVERNMENT STREET. TO RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS

PURNISHED BED, SITTING OR HOUSE-keeping rooms, 549 Colonist.

PURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS,
1024 Vancouver street. RUINISHED HOUSEKEEPING AND Single rooms, Prince Rupert House Bastlon Source.

MARRIED COUPLE WOULD LET FUR Inshed room to young lady on cast terms; ten minutes from library; pleasant location. Address W., Box 213, Post office

TO BET-FURNISHED BEDROOM, FOR lady or gentleman. Box 522, Colonist

TO LET-COMFORTABLY FURNISHEI front rooms with use of kitchen if required. 328 Michigan street. TO LET - THREE UNFURNISHE son street.

Apply 838 Collin

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM FOR light housekeeping. Apply 1189 Yates

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOM, HEATEL modern, new house; breakfast if demodern, new house; red, 321 Michigan street. ROOM AND BOARD

Miss Hall.

PRIVATE BOARD, SEVERAL VERY pleasant rooms, with board, all home cooking, every accommodation, handy to car. 1203 Pandora Ave.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—ROOM forts; every accommodation for 12 or 14 men. Terms moderate. Two blocks from car service. Stanley House, 918 Hillside Ave., corner Bridge St.

TO LET-BEDROOMS WITH BREAK-fast. 566 Michigan St.

The ALERDEEN, 921 BLANCHARD ST., now open for guests for residence and board. Moderate terms. Apply Mrs. Gor-

tion, \$25. Apply Box 478 Colonist.

POR RENT—A LARGE 16-ROOM HOUSE on the Douglas street car line; will take a fine hoarding house. For particulars apply Heisterman Forman & Co. HOUSES TO RENT-FURNISHED AND unfurnished. Apply to E. A. Harris &

OIX-ROOMED HOUSE ON THREE LOTS, bath, electric light, stable. Rent \$25. 12 Doyd St. Phone R-592.

TO LET-9-ROOM HOUSE, 920 HEY-wood Ave. Apply 912 Heywood Ave. Phone 778. TO LET-FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, \$15 some furnishings for sale cheap, 124:

TO RENT-SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, NO 852 Yates St. Rent \$27.50 per month Apply B. C. Land & Inv. Agency, Ltd. TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOM: In Mears street; ladies prefered. Apply 805 Fort street.

TO RENT — IMMEDIATELY—A WELL furnished, all modern, 8-room house with furnace, on car line; suitable for four or five bachelors. Low rent to responsible tenant; phone Li301. FOR SALE-FARMS FOR SALE-TWO VERY FINE FARM properties in South Sanatch, about 56 acres each; good land and sanatch, about 56 for further partial and apply. Heisterman, forman & Co., 1207 Government street.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING TO RENT-STORES

OFFICE FOR RENT, APPLY HILLIS corner of Broughton and Langley

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, PRICE \$3,500, Containing parlor, diningroom den, kitchen, pantry, upstuirs through the containing parlor, diningroom den, kitchen, pantry, upstuirs through dining with closets, sitting room, bathroom, to do do do den, sewer; or would let furnished; rent \$40 month. Apply Box 540, Colonist.

WANTED—COTTAGE TO RENT, ABOUT four - mg, and of November, near city reasonably cheep. Box 286, Colonist.

WANTED TO RENT AFTER JANUARY small house with about two acres of land attached, near Veltoria. Apply stating rent, etc., P. O. Box (6, Buncan)

FOR SALE—THOSE THREE FINE LOTS corner Dallas road and park. Apply Owner, W. Carter, 860 Johnson St. TOR SALE—THREE FINE BUILDING lots on upper Yates street; three business lots on Government street, also house and lot, six rooms on Prior street. Apply Taylor Mill company.

LOST AND FOUND TOUND-OVERCOAT IN SALOON ON Friday night by gentleman, Please state which saloon, Apply Belmont saloon, Government street.

Government street.

LOST—DIAMOND HORSESHOE STICK pin on Wednesday leat; person flading same will be rewarded by returning to office of Dr. Fraser, Yates street.

LOST—NUGGET PIN BETWEEN CAR-likes on November 19. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Box 538 Colonist.

STRAYED—FROM 1610 BELCHER AVEnuc, small brown dog answering to the
name of "Gip." Reward.

WILL THE PARTY WHO TOOK OVERcoat by migtake from Socialist dance
exchange same at Socialist rpom, Government street. POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

A IREDALE TERRIERS, FOUR MONTHS' old, cheap, to make room for coming litters, \$12 each. Catterall, Maywood P. O. TOR SALE—BARRED AND BUFF ROCK cockerels, guaranteed pure bred and prize winning stock, C. C. Shoemaker's Ill., trath. Apply 1607 Fatrfield Road, Ross Bay.

FOR SALE-SIX DOZEN (MOSTLY BARred Rocks) hens and pullets; good lay-ing strain; also a few thoroughbred or-hington roosters. Apply S. McCullough, teal's post office, West Saanich road.

WANTED—A GENTLE HORSE WEIGHT 1,200 to 1,300 pounds; broken to hur-ness, single or double Apply to F. W. Zeigler, Central Fire Hall. BUSINESS CHANCES

DORTER & CO., ROOM 7, MAHON BLDG.

—To sell or buy business, see us. Phone 1613. Business Brokers.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY OUT OF THE gain, a 50-room family and tourist hotel, always full; has nine years lease; centrally located, thoroughly equipped and completely furnished; up-to-date dining room. ward. Moderate terms and the proposition of the propositions we have on hand.

Wanted—Two respectable young by furnished; up-to-date dining room.

Wanted—Two respectable young by furnished; up-to-date dining room.

To let—Houses

To let—Houses

For room bungalow, near Oak Bay June room bungalow, near Oak Bay June of the propositions we have on hand.

For sale—Cigar stand, finest Location in the city; stock at invoice price. Doing a cash trade, with low rent.

> \$1000 TO INVEST IN A GOOD PAYING business; manufacturing pre-Proposition of the state of the

WANTED-TO PURCHASE, OLD MA-hogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson, street. WANTED TO BUY-HOLLY WITH BER-ries and without; quote price and quantity. A. H. Wilson, 160 Harris street, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—SCRAP BRASS, COPPER, zinc, lead, cast fron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phono 1836. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE-200 CANADIAN NORTH-west oil shares at 25c. P. O. Box 772

FOR SALE-1,000 B. C. OIL REFINING shares at 85c. P. O. Box 772. FOR SALE-226 ACRES FACING ON Sannich Arm. \$1,700. P. O. Box 777. FOR SALE—TEN UNITED WIRELESS monthly. P. O. Box 77.

POR SALE—BUGGIES, DELIVERY AND farm wagons, gasoline engines, fending, etc. B. C. Hardware Co., 510 Johnson St.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS-(Cont.)

A LFRED JONES, CABINET MAKER— All kinds of furniture made and re-paired. Capital carpentery and jobbing fac-tory, corner Fort and Blanchard.

BULBS-NARCISSUS, HYACINTHS, TU lips, crocus, snowdrops, etc. Jay & Co. 1607 Government street. Phone 1024.

Hon. Sec. Phones L-1977, L-1733.

[MIE VISIBLE JUNIOR TYPEWRITER, 1-20. Is not a toy; has standard key-board; perfect allgament and spacing. For sale, Blyth, Jeweler, 645 Fort street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE — WHOLE, and open prairie, four miles from town, and open prairie, four miles from town, and the same of the control of the same of the control of the same of the control of the same of

Victoria Postoffice.

YOUR OLD HAT CAN BE CLEANED.
Blocked and Retrimmed to look like
new Old styles made into latest shapes.
Panamas a specialty. At the sign of the Hat;
Victoria Hat Works, 1214 Government street, REAL ESTATE

Limited 1212 Broad Street,

JOHNSON STREET-BRICK BUSINESS blocks for \$30,000. Edmonton ROAD—FOUR NICE LOTS

POUR LOTS FACING PARK, NEAR Dallas road; each \$1,750. TWO LOTS FACING HARBOR, AND 6-room cottage, \$15,000

LEE & FRASER

\$650 FULL SIZE LOT FACING ON 2 streets, Empress Ave, and Bay St. \$150 cash, balance easy.

\$1850 -6-ROOM COTTAGE, CALE-donia Ave., full size lot. \$500 cash, and \$20 per month.

ONE GOOD CONNER LOT, GOOD BUILD-ing site. Price \$1,500. Terms.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, HILLSIDE AVE.

E Johnson St., \$24 per month. TEN-ROOM HOUSE WITH 114 ACRES good garden and lawn, corner Hampshire and Oak Bay Ave., \$25 per month.

Boap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects

POR SALE-ENGLISH PIANO IN GOOD condition, walnut frame; no reasonable after refused, for quick sale. Apply 828 Taledonia ave.

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES OF splendid land in Sidney; three minutes walk from station; going at a bargain, \$5,000 for the lot or \$500 per acre. Apply J. W. Brethour, Sidney.

MUFF FOR SALE-GENUINE ALASKA new, \$10. Apply Box 545 Colonist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESSMAKING, PLAIN SEWING AND children's work especially, \$11 Fort St.

tory, corner of Fort and Blanchard Sis.

CHAND CONCERT AND SOCIAL EVENIng under the auspices of Ladles' Ausliary of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church
will be held in Temperance Hall, Cedar Hill
on Friday, November 26, at 8 p. m. Among
Jesse Longnied, Mr. he programme are Mr.
Jesse Longnied, Mr. he programme are Mr.
Jesse Longnied, Mr. deling Wichter artists.
Admission 25 cents; refreshments served
after the concert.

MONEY TO LOAN—CLIENTS FUNDS IN sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000 on first mortgage. Current rates. Hanington & Jackson, Solicitors, 1208 Government St.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I HAVE withdrawn all my property from the market for the present. Watson Clark, Oakland.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO

SMALL FRUIT RANCH TO RENT, 80 acres of fine land with sea frontage, in Saanich, for \$100 per acre, best buy, on the market.

E A HARRIS & CO.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, CORNER VIEW and Quadra, \$2,700. FOR SALE-6 PACIFIC WHALING CO. TEN ACRES, CULTIVATED, GOOD SOIL no rock, 5-room cottage, barn, chicken houses; three miles out. Prices \$6,000; terms.

CURRIE & POWER

\$1150-LOT 30x120 FEET, FORT ST., cash, balance 7 per cent.

THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY
COMPANY
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Ages.
Phone 2162. Koom 21. 618 Yates St.

FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, GRAHAM ST., near new school. Price \$1,700. \$200 cash, balance \$20 per month. NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, FULLY MOD-ern, Denman St., good large lot. Price \$2,100. \$300 cash, balance monthly.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, FULLY MODERN, Vining St., \$18 per month. Lever's Y-Z (Wise Fread) Disinfectant

Office 618 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B. C., Phones Colonial Phones Office 1277, Whart 618.

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UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING.

UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED, REPAIR-ed, Waltes Bros., 641 Fort. Tel. 446.

WANTED-PRUNING BY MAN WITH wide experience in fruit growing in U. S. and Canada. 496 Colonist.

WANTED—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED rooms, with electric light and bathroom; must be over store. Apply Box 472, Colonist.

WANTED. BY MARRIED COUPLE, WOM-an for general housework, Alberni; \$20, Apply, 288 Colonist Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ASSIS-tant dressmaker where one could board and room; not particular as to the wages. Apply Victoria hotel.

WANTED-TEACHER

WANTED-POSITION FOR AN EXPER lenced mald-attendant to an elderly couple or invalid. Willing to accept house reciping duties. (City.) Excellent references

TO RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, 280 Superior street, BOARD AND KOOM, PIANO, TELE-phone and good garden. Apply Saxon hurst, 517 Government St.

Bastion Square.

PURNISHED ROOMS FOR BUSINESS
men, heated; phone; near car. Breakfast it desired. Apply Box 539 Colonist.

PURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHout board, home comforts, moderate
prices, 3 minutes walk from eity hall. 1621
Quadra, just on Pandora carline. Phone
L-920.

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, EVERY convenience. 944 Fort St. Tel. L-2197.

TO LET-FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING suite, 44 Menzies street.

TO LET-FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM.
Sultable for two. 1305 Fort St., corner
Moss. Phone 1143.

ROOM AND BOARD

BOARD AND ROOM, PIANO, TELEphone and good garden. Apply Saxonhurst, 517 Government St.

HOLLIES, 756 COURTNEY (LATE RAE),
Room and Board, also Table Board,
terms moderate. Telephone L1616. App.y
Miss Hall.

TO LET-SIX-ROOM HOUSE, RENT \$10 TO LET-SIX-ROOM HOUSE, 2527 PERN wood road. Apply 465 Belleville stree TO LET-\$15, GOOD HOUSE. 2308 FERN wood Road.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ELEC-tric light, \$12 a month. 729 Fort St.

WANTED-ROOMS BUSINESS MAN WANTS ROOM WITH or without table board; James Bay district; must be moderate. Write terms to Box 532 Colonist.

WANTED-TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS central. Address 550 Colonist.

TO LET-WAREHOUSE OR STORES ON Wharf St. Immediate occupation, Rent very reasonable. B. C. Land & invest. Agency, Ltd.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOMED COTTAGE nicely situated in the best residential part of James Bay. 141 Government St.

Colonist.

TOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, coment basement floor; piped for furnavenue, choice location, on Harbinger avenue, cept good builting for in part with the company of the control of

WANTED — UNFURNISHED COTTAGE about four rooms, near city, cheaply; also to buy some furniture for same. Apply Colonist, X.Y.Z.

Layer Mill company.

LOT ON EMPRESS AVENUE, FACING south; high and dry, \$500; terms \$50 cash, balance casy, Apply P. O. Box 154.

PRINCE RUPERT REAL ESTATE 1S advancing in price. If you want to buy or sell, we are on, the ground. Law-Butler Co., Prince Rupert, B. C.

DOST—BETWEEN DALLAS ROAD AND Bastlon street or on street car, a small leather pockethook with a sum of money. Finder will please leave same at Colonist office and receive reward.

POR SALE—ANACONAS, S. S. HAY-burgs, blue andalusians, white combed black pollsh; all imported stock. J. T. Smith, 1508 Dallas road.

POR SALE—ANDUT 70 WHITE WYAN-dotte and black minoren pullets and hens. Apply A. Schroeder, Mount Tolmic, or 300 Menzies St.

HEAVY HORSES FOR SALE, APPLY 2749 Quadra St.

WANTED-YOUNG GRADE JERSEY mileh eow, or due to freshen shortly.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE

COTTON RAGS WANTED AT THE COL-

POR SALE—FURNITURE AND GOOD will, first class boarding house; long lease as a going concern. For particulars apply Box 531 Coloniat.

WE HAVE A FIRST CLASS, GROUND floor, graps roots mining proposition; will sell one half interest for \$5009; this is a winner. Address B. Canada-West Brokerage company, \$27 Dunsmuir street, Vancouver, B. C.

DVERTISER WILL INVEST \$1,000 IN good paying business; will assist in orking if suitable. Apply Box 474 Colonist.

tory, corner Fort and Blanchard.

A NTIQUE JEWELINY, DIAMONDS, EN.

Bravings and Pictures bought and soid

Mrs. A. A. Auronson, 85 Johnson street J17

Baggage Phomptly Handled Aranster

Co., Phone 129. Office open night and day.

CREEN HOUSES — FLAT BOTTOM boats, long ladders, steps, meat sate, dog houses in stock and made to order, Jones, Capital Carpenter and Jobbing Factory, corner of Fort and Blanchard Siz.

SOCIALIST MEETING THIS AFTERNOON
In the Grand Theatre at 3 p. m. Speaker
C. Hestor of Manchester, England.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF
BOATCHERY OF Animals, No. 10 Room,
BOATCHERY OF ANIMALS, No. 10 Room,
BOATCHERY OF THE ANIMALS, NO. 10 ROOM,
BOATCHERY

DAVIE STREET—SIX-ROOM HOUSE and lot, \$2,656. QUADRA STREET—ONE LOT FOR \$550.

MRE INSURANCE WRITTEN IN THE Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, England.

Real Estate Agents SOUND INVESTMENT - TWO NOUND INVESTMENT — TWO NEW houses erected on one lot, close to a carline; houses contain 5 rooms each, and are fitted with every modern convenience, sower connection, hot and cold water, electric light; both houses well rented at \$35 each. Price, if sold quick, only \$5,750 for the two.

\$1050-WATERFRONT LOT, OAK \$1500-5-ROOM COTTAGE, SPRING Ridge, close to car. House is modern and in good repair. Terms.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE-(Continued.)

H. J. SANDERS

FIVE EXTRA LARGE LOTS, 50x157
Oxford St., within ten minutes' walk
of postoffice. Terms.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN-FIVE acres, all good land, cleared, neat cottage, stable and shed, well fenced, nice location, 40 minutes drive from city half. WANTED-OFFER FOR 38 LOTS ON Carey road. No reasonable offer re-

500 ACRES OF COAL LAND SITUATE

GLOBE REALTY CO.

YOUR NEW HOME.
YOU GIVE US THE PLAN OF THE house you want to build on the lot you can, then you can pay for your home on casy rental.

WE HAVE BUYERS READY FOR GOOD propositions, the better the bargain, the quicker sold.

OF LARGE TRACTS WILL FIND IT TO their advantage to communicate with

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE & CO.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BELLEVILLE street, near Government; 100 feet,

WATERFRONT—VICTORIA HARBOR—
deep water at low tide, 60-ft, lot with good house, \$10,500.

FARM, 110 ACRES, ABOUT 12 ACRES cultivated; small house and shed; running stream through property; small orchard. Well adapted for darlying or fruit, only 7 miles from city or railway, \$6,100. Terms.

R. D. MacLACHLAN

Board of Trade Bids. Opp. Court House.
Phone 2106.

All the houses advertised below have been carefully selected from a large list; everyone is worth the price, and many of them are sacrificed.

\$1250 -CENTRE ROAD, 6-ROOM house; every convenience; lot

\$1250—SPEED AVENUE. 4-ROOM house; terms arranged to suit you; simply means, what can you afford?
\$1750—SUPERIOR STREET, 5-ROOM water, telephone; good condition. Yours for \$200 cash and \$20 a month.

water, telephone; good condition. Yours for \$290 cash and \$20 a month.

\$1850—CALEDONIA AVENUE, 4-ROOM cottage, hot and cold water; sower; fruit trees; hen house; house in good half-mile circle. Vacant lots this close in cashly self for eight and nine hundred. \$500 cash, balance \$20 month.

\$2000—COLLINSON STREET, 5-ROOM cottage, lot 40859.

\$2000—ROCK BAY DISTRICT, 5-room cottage, modern, \$500 down, balance to suit you.

\$2000—AMPHION STREET, 5-ROOM cottage, bath, large lot; close to Gak Bay car, \$200 cash, balance \$20 month.

DANIE STREET, CLOSE TO Oak Bay car, 5-room cottage bath, electric light, large back kitchen, large lot, pichty of room for garden, \$250 cash balance in small monthly payments.

I specialize in modérate priced cottage which are homes in every sense of the term

\$2100-oswego AND COBURG, 5-cold water; terms arranged to suit you. \$\psi_2200\$—TORONTO STREET, 4-ROOM \$0.291, garden, \$500 cash, balance arranged in easy payments.

\$2500-coburg street, f-room cottage, bath, electric lights; fruit trees. Any terms you wish.

\$\frac{\partial 2600}{\partial 5000}\$ = SIMCOE STREET, NEAR THE sea, 5-room cottage, large basement, the dire-places; lot 323:155. This is a choice place and certainly worth \$3,000 or more, but I'rs yours for \$2,690. Drop in and see me about this place.

\$2600 -St. James Street, 6-ROOM house, bath, electric light, fruit and shade trees; lot 60x120. It's another

\$2600 — CORMORANT STREET, A large 8-room two-story house, well arranged, back and front stairs, gand electricity; it won't be long before this is business property; buy it for speculation. The income will pay interest, taxes and net you a good income. \$400 cash, balance arranged.

\$2750-KINGS ROAD, 10-ROOM TWO-story house, 5 rooms upstairs; modern conveniences. Don't that sound like

\$2800-DAVIE STREET, 6-ROOM, story and half house; full sized lot, garden, \$700 cash, balance arranged. This is a choice locality.

This is a choice locality.

\$3150-FISGUARD STREET (OLD line, large lot with frontage, also on Mason street 6-room cottage of extra good appear, and a smaller building facing on Mason at the country of the country of

\$3200 CALEDONIA AVENUE, ON car ilne, new modern cottage, up-to-date in every particular; lot 45x119, \$500 cnsh, balance arranged.

\$3400-RICHMOND AVENUE, NEW 6room house, basement, piped ee; large lot, \$1,000 cash, balance

\$3600-RICHMOND AVENUE, 7-ROOM house, modern, lawn, fruit trees, \$1,200 cash, balance to suit.

Richmond avenue is between two car lines, has cement walks, boulevards, shade trees, and is the centre of a very desirable district, see above description of two houses.

266 ACRES ON SAANUCH ARM, 40 acres of alder bottom, over 3,660 acres of alder bottom, over 3,660 acres of alder bottom, and at \$7.50 an acre.

100 ACRES, PROSPECT LAKE, 8 MILES from city; road both sides of property; hunting cabia. This is great hunting and (ishing \$1,500. Let me take you out there.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve on Lot 4,836, G. 1, Kootenay District, notice of which bearing date of February the 3rd, 1909, was published in the British Columbia Gazette of February 4th, 1909, is cancelled, in so far as the said reserve prevents the acquisition of said lands by pre-emptors, under the provisions of section 33 of the Land Act.

ROBERT A. RENWICK.

and Act.
ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria B. C., August 3rd, 1909.



RESERVE.

RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all foreshore abutting on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, and extending from the head of Saunich Inlet to the 52nd parallel of north latitude, and all coal underlying said foreshore as well as the coal under the sea fronting said foreshore and extending out therefrom a distance of one mile, is reserved.

ROBERT A RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., October 26, 1909.



TO PROVINCIAL ELECTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given for the in-formation of Voters, that the Lieuten-ant-Governor in Council has determined that the holding of a General Election offers a favorable opportunity to obtain the views of Electors on the question of Local Option

Local Option.

For such purpose, a vote will be taker on the 25th of November instant, at the same time as the vote for the election of candidates to the Legislative As-

To Rent

Suite of Offices 535 Yates St.



MINING SBARES.

Direct Private Wire
Coutinuous Quotations
London, New York, Chicago, and all
Principal Exchanges.
WAGHOEN, GWYNN & CO.
Stockbrokers, Vancouver,
Correspondents—Osier & Hammond
Logan & Bryan, S. B. Chapin & Co.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

REAL ESTATE

Fire Insurance and **Financial Agents** MONEY TO LOAN

Agreements of Sale Purchased 918 Government Street

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, intend to make application to the Honorable Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at the next sitting thereof, for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me in respect to the Albion saloon, straided at the corner of Yates street and Waddington Alley in the city of Victoria to Sam Coffini.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1909, at the city of Victoria, JOHN CLOVIS, Applicant.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO. **BROKERS** 14-16 Mahon Bldg. 1114 Gov't St.,

	offer subject to price	or sale or
withd	rawal:	
1000	Portland Canal	23
2000	Portland Canal	. 231/4
	Lucky Calumet	
1000	Glacier Creek	.25
	Royal Collieries	
1000	Red Cliff	\$1.00
	WILL BUY	
500 (Can. Northwest Oil	.17
500	to 2000 port. Canal.	.211/6
2000	International Coal	.83

KAILWAYS RACING WEST

Canadian Northern Will Keep Con-struction Gangs Busy Through-out Winter.

dence of the rapid development of Southern Alberta is shown in the action of the Canadian Pacific who announce that on December 1 six new stations will be opened as regular agencies. The majority of these towns sprung into existence early this year. The contractors on the new railroads now approaching Caigary are all endeavoring to reach the city first. The Canadian Northern contractors go so far as to announce their intention of continuing work all winter. The contractors report that they are now within sixty miles of Calgary with the grade.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN. MOSEDALE—At Victoria, to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Mosedale of 203 Skinner street, a daughter.

BARKER—At the family residence, Nanalmo, on the 20th inst., Bertha, beloved wife of Judge Barker, after a short illness.

Funeral will take place from the residence at 2 o'clock Tuesday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

STANDARD OIL JUDGMENT SCORES

Turns Bull Stock Market Into One of Indecision and Uncertainty

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The decision of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul against the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, declaring that corporation illegal and ordering its dissolution, was the one great feature

The late residence of Dr. F. Hall IS OPEN FOR INSPECTION THIS AFTERNOON AND MONDAY

AFTERNOON

The Beautiful Lots Adjoining Brentwood To Be Sold At The

SAME AUCTION Now marked and numbered according

Refreshments will be Served

The residence is well and substantially built with stone and brick foundations and large basement. It contains large double drawing rooms, very fine library with panelled wainscotting, diningroom, kitchen, conservatory, butler's and servants pantries, milk room, main hall, front and back stairs, seven bedrooms and finely appointed bathroom with the very best plumbing. There is a modern hot water heating plant in perfect condition with radiators in every room, also a fireplace in nearly every room. The electric lighting is right up to date, with wall return switches to almost every light.

An excellent barn is sold with the house, in which is room for three horses, 2 buggies, besides space for a cow, etc., with loft for hay and grain. The barn is fitted with electric light. The house and barn have just been repainted, while every room in the house has been repapered and decorated. New tinwork has been placed on the roofs of the verandahs and new eves and gutters put on. All the blinds are sold with the house. The grounds are over two acres in extent, are planted with all kinds of valuable shrubs and trees, including a large number of holly, laurel and eypress.

The lots are the finest on Hillside Refreshments will be Served

large number of holly, laurel and cypress.

The lots are the finest on Hillside Avenue, and from every one there is a superb view of the City, the Straits, and Olympian Mountains. Many of these lots are planted with full bearing fruit trees or small fruits. We particularly call the attention of home seekers to these lots, each 50x120 feet, and are confident that anyone who wishes to build a home in this favorite portion of the city and neglects to attend this sale will always regret it.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the residence as a family home. It is one of the best built houses in the

worth \$17,000 THE PURCHASER WILL BUY THIS FINE PROPERTY AT HIS

When we advertised that Burleith and the remainder of the lots would be sold regardless of price, most people refused to believe it, but the fact that every lot was sold and

ple refused to believe it, but the fact remains that every lot was sold and that many of them have been resold at advanced prices.

We are going to sell this property and strongly urge those in search of first class property at right prices to attend this sale.

THE TERMS ARE EXCEPTIONALLY EASY

EVEN PURCHASER MUST BE PREPARED TO PER CONTROL OF THE PRICE OF THE TERMS ARE ALLY EASY

EVEN PURCHASER MUST BE PREPARED TO PER CONTROL OF THE PRICE OF THE TERMS ARE ALLY EASY

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AUCTIONEERS

of today's stock market. The news was evidently most unexpected and had the effect of turning a very active and strong market into one of extreme weakness. The importance of the decision and its farreaching possibilities were freely acknowledged by officials of the corporation concerned, who hastened to add, however, that the case would be probably taken to the court of last resort in accordance with an agreement entered into some time ago between the government and the defendants. Announcement of the decision came in the second hour of the brief session.

There had previously been a resumption of the recent activity in various specialties, including the copper shares, one of which, Utah Copper, almost repeated its performance of a week ago with an advance of over five points. There were spectacular moves in other stocks of the same group, but the usual speculative issues were inclined to irregularity. With the first word from St. Louis, there ensued a general selling movement, which at times bordered on demoralization. Not only were all the early gains wheed out, but not losses for the day ranged from one to three points. There was some indication of a rally in the final trading but this was offset by further liquidation, and the closing was weak. The bank statement showed some extraordinary differences in actual and average condition. In the latter, loans decreased by over \$21,600,000 while in the actual condition, loans were increased by almost \$400,000. There were corresponding increases and decreases in the reserves but on the whole the bank position for the week may be said to have strengthened.

More gold for shipment to South America was abnounced, making exports there for the week were \$6,000.000. Gross returns of some two score leading rallway lines for the first week of November showed an increase of almost 16 per cent.

Bonds were steady. Total sales par value \$1,573,000. United States four registered declined ¼ on the week.

	(Furnished	by	F. Wi	Steve	nson	. Co.
	Wheat-		Open.	High.	Low.	Close
	Dec		10814	108 14	107 %	1089
						1053
	July			26 78		963
	Corn-					
	Dec.,		59 %	5934	59 1/2	595
	May		61 96	61 36	61 1/4	61 1
	July		60 %	60 7/8	60 3%	603
ì	Oats-		14			
	Dec		39 7	39	38 7/8	. 39
	May		41.57	4134	41.5%	415
1	July		39 1/2	39 56	39 34	
ı	Fork-		100		1	, , ,
ı	Jan	:	20.90	20.90	20.70	20.8
ı			19.85	19.95	19.82	19.9
	Lard -		" is to part		1.0	
ı	Jan		11.90	12.00	11.90	11.9
ı	May		11.45	11.47	11.37	
ı	Short Ril					
ı	Jan		10:6717	10.67	10.60	10.6
ı			10,45		10.35	10.4
į			PATIET.			

	. Market Server	
Option— Jan	Open. High.	Low. Close
Feb		14.52 14.5
March	14.86 14.93	14.77 14.8
May	15.01 15.08	14.94 14.9
June July	15.06 15.07	14.93 14.9
Aug	14.33 14.34	14.30 14.3
Oct	0.013.04 - 13.05 $0.012.45 - 12.45$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Nov	14 47 14 50	14.3

CHICAGO GRAIN LETTER.

NEW YORK	COTT	M MO	ARK	ET.
Option-	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan Feb			14.52	14.56
March	14.86	14.93	14.77	14.65
April May			14.94	14.82
June				
July		$\frac{15.07}{14.34}$	14.93	14.96
Sept		13.05	13.02	14.32
	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.50
Nov				14.37

Visconsin Cent. do pfd Total sales, 681,700 shares. Figures Tell the Tale.

"Figures Tell the Tale.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The following are the principal figures of the monthly bank statement: Liabilities, note circulation, \$89,683,549; deposits made, \$256,968,487; deposits notice, \$480,337,606; deposits elsewhere, \$5544,887; total liabilities, \$945,694,101. Assets;
Specie, \$26,688,246; Dominion notes, \$68,311,633; government socurities, \$22,348,064; municipal securities, \$23,348,064; municipal securities, \$25,581, 646; railway bonds, etc., \$50,654,710; call loans, Canada, \$56,996,065;

Stockbroker and Financial Agent

I offer subject to prior sale:-130 Stewart Mining\$2.15 500 to 3000 Glacier Creek25

t-or 2 S. A. Scrip\$525.00

500 to 3000 Portland Canal21c
200 Stewart Mining\$2.08
5 Pacific Whaling (pfd.)62
5 Great West Permanent\$108.00
If you are interested in the stock market, write for my weekly market letter: it will be mailed free of charge.

ALL ACTIVE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS FROM THE LEADING EXCHANGES

P. O. Box 249 1203 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Grand State Control of the Control o		C	losing
	High.	TATT	DIA
Allis-Chalmers Amal. Copper Am. Car Fdy Am. Cot. Oil	Terror Victor	92 % 74 69 % 28	154
Amal. Copper	95 1/2	9234	933
Am. Car Fdy	74 7/8	74	7436
Am. Cot. Oil	701/4	6934	698
			28
Amer. Loco	1 470743434	11 - 610	6214
Amer. Loco Amer. Smelting	10514	1021/2	1023
Amer. Sugar	Je 2 Cige in	1000	125
Amer. Tel	145	1431/2	143%
Amer. Smelling Amer. Sugar Amer. Tel Angenda	Same Alexander		341
		511/6	52
Atlantic Coast	19514	135	125
Atchison B. and O. B. R. T. C. F. R	120%	11916	1183 1165 781 1773
B. and O	11736	11614	1165
B. R. T	7834	7814	781/
C. F. R	17836	78 1/4 177 %	1773
C. and O	8894	87 14	88
C. and A		4 4 4	67
C. and G. W	2076	20 1/4 183 1/4 155 1/4	201
C. and N. W	184	18314	183
C. M. and S. P	157	155%	155%
Cent. Leather	4774	17	47
C. F. and I	52	5034	51
B. R. T. C. P. R. C. and O. C. and A. C. and G. W. C. and M. W. C. and M. W. C. M. and S. P. Cent. Leather C. F. and I. Colo. Southern			563
Con. Gas	14934	146	146
Con. Gas Corn Products D. and H	221/2	29.36	221/
D. and H.	189	22 % 186	187
D. and R. G	. 48	471/2	4714
		1. 72	367
do ls pfd do ls pfd Gen. Elec. Gt. Nor. Ore ctfs. Gt. Nor. pfd Illinois Cent.	9934	33	47 14 36 33 33 14
do is nfd	4956	49	483
Gen. Elec.	164	1631/2	163
Gt. Nor Ore offs	8134	81	80 %
Gt. Nor. pfd	1.43		142
Illinois Cent	14736	142	147
Inter-Met.	2316	2236	. 993
Int. Paper	20 /2	78	223 153
Int. Pump			52
Illinols Cent. Inter-Met. Int. Paper Int. Pump. Iowa Cent. L. and N. Mackay	20	28 78 152	28 7
L and N	15914	152	1513
Mackay	10274	102	93
do pfd		• • •	76
Mot St Dy	• •	• •	20
Mexican Cent	• •		21 7
	••		136
do pfd	• •	• •	152
M. K. and T	50	48 98	102
Milanound Don		71	48 37 70 37
Nat. Lead	91		001
N. Y. Cent	122	1991/	132 1
N V O and W	100	10214	132 14
N and W	0.5.74	051/	47
Nat. Lead N. Y. Cent. N. Y. O. and W. N. and W. Northern Pac. Pacific Const	91 133 4876 9578	95 1/2	95 14 142 14
Pacific Coast	140	144	11 4 78
Pacific Coast	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		106
Pennsyl By	1221/	133	4335
Pennsyl. Ry Peoples Gas	$133\frac{1}{2}$ $115\frac{5}{8}$	1149/	133
Pressed Steel	115 78	114%	114 34
Pressed Steel Reading	17i	1001	5314
Ron Stool	48 % 40 %	16616	16638
Rep. Steel	48 98	39 14	
Rock Island	40 98	39 1/8	3914

Duly Instructed by Mrs. J. Gunn (the Dressmaker), will Sell by Public Auction, at her residence at 1125 Quadra street (corner of View street) on Monday, November 29th At 2 o'clock, THE WHOLE OF HER

Household Furniture and 130% 41 35 % 19 % 54 ¼

Including very fine Doughty Organ, handsome Parlor Sulte, Bedroom Sultes, a quantity of Linoleum, Rugs, first-class Mirrors, etc., etc. Particulars later. The Auctioneer 6714 irginia Chem Vabash Vest. Union

Stewart William

Effects

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of the County Court, holden at Victoria and to me directed, in an action wherein Noah Shakespeare is plaintiff and The Cascade Copper Mining Company, Limited, (non personal liability) is defendant, I have seized the mining property of the said defendant company situate at Uchuckliset Harbor, Vancouver Island, and known as lot 699, Cascade Mineral Claim, on which a certificate of improvement has been issued, and will offer the same for sale at public auction at my office, Law Courts, Bastion stree, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, 1909 at 10:30 a. m. Terms of sale cash.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, November 18th, 1909.

PRELIMIMARY NOTICE

Messrs, Stewart Williams & Co.

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE ETC.

Friday, 2 p.m.

There will also be HORSES, COW, CHICKENS, etc.

We must have entries for these sales not later than Wednesday, or else will not be advertised.

Full particulars appear in Thurs-day's papers.

MAYNARD & SON,

call loans, elsewhere, \$129,964,853; current loans, Canada, \$579,837,956; current loans, elsewhere, \$87,301,103. Total assets, \$1,133,986,566. Loans to directors, \$8,981,864. ALLEN'S EYES ARE

Mr. E. D. Allen, who was the victim of a shooting accident which took place some time ago near the Summit, is progressing rapidly towards health.

SLOWLY IMPROVING

health.

When Dr. Proudfoot was asked this morning as to the condition of Mr. Allen, he said that he had spent a very good night and is very hopeful. He can see the light under the bandages, but the doctor would not say if he will be able to see any great distance until when the bandages have been removed, which will not be for some time.

been removed, which will not be for a some time.

Concert Off

Arrangements that have been going to ward in connection with an entertainment at the Victoria Theatre in aid of Mr. E. D. Allen, the unhappy victim of the recent shooting tragedy near the Summit, have been abandoned, and the concert will not be given. This action is understood to have been taken at Mr. Allen's request, a not unnatural delicacy preventing his acceptance of such public assistance, although none could more dinoroughly appreciate the sympathetic feeling that has prompted the suggestion and induced the readily proferred assistance of so many of Victoria's favorite singers and entertainers. These have his very best thanks for their proferred help and immediate sympathy.

TEACHER AND PUPILS BURNED

MONTREAL, Nov 20-Twelve pupils and a teacher were more or less severely burned in Westmount academy resterday afternoon by the explosion of a bottle of sulphuric acid during the sourse of an experiment in the physics oom.

about 60 acres of Land, situated in the Esquimalt District, near to Parson's Bridge, being Lots 27, 29, 32, 33, and 34, sub-divisions of Section 98. TERMS—One quarter cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per c ent. Further particulars can be obtained from THE AUCTIONEER, STEWART WILLIAMS. NOTICE

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND IN

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

duly instructed by the Commissioner of Lands, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the DRIARD HOTEL, VICTORIA, ... **TOMORROW**

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act; to vest in "The Governing Council of The Salvation Army in Canada" all the property in British Columbia now held by Thomas Batès Coombs individually or as commissioner of the Salvation Army or by any other person or persons for the purposes and benefit of or to the use of the Salvation Army, or held in trust for any corps or branch of the Salvation Army or for any hospital institution or undertaking owned by or carried on by the Salvation Army or by any person for or under the direction of the Salvation Army subject to the trusts, if any, upon which such property is held; to provide for the registration of the title to property so vested, upon filing with the registrar or proper officer a description of the property and notice of the trust and upon payment of a nominal fee; to empower the said governing council to receive, acquire, hold, manage, deal with or dispose of any property for the purposes of the Salvation Army; to empower the said governing council to execute any trusts affecting such property or to be reposed in them; and to confer on the said governing council all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in relation to the above matters.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of November, A. D. 1909.

CREASE & CREASE, Solicitors for the Applicants.



Schoolhouse, Glenora.

Schoolhouse, Glenora.

Schoolhouse, Glenora.

Schoolhouse, Glenora.

Schoolhouse, Glenora.

C," will be received by the Hon the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 23rd day of November, 1909, for the erection and completion of a small one-room frame schoolhouse at Glenora, in the Quamichan district.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on or after the 1st day of November, 1909, at the Office of the Government. Agent at Duncan, B. C., and at the Lepartment of Public Works, Victoria, Bech proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. At a namount of the tender, which shall be forfelted if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to contract when called upon to contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of underly the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of the considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with he actual signature of the tenderers will be returned to the mupon the cast of the considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with he actual signature of the tenderers will be returned to the upon the cast of the contraction of the tenderers will be returned to them upon the decrease and conclosed in the envelopes Tuble Works Engineer.

F. C. GAMBLE, Englisher.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Fublic Works Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., October 30th, 1909.



The time for receiving tenders for the metal work of the Suspension Bridge, Lillooet, is here'sy extended to mon of Saturday, the 28th day of August.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Fublic Works, B. C.,
20th August, 1909.

Notice to Creditors n the Matter of the "Companies Winding-up Act, 1898," Chapter 14, Statutes of British Columbia.

M. R. Smith & Co., Limited, in Voluntary Liquidation.

M. R. Smith & Co., Limited, in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an extraordinary resolution of the members of M. R. Smith & Co., Limited, passed at a general meeting of the members of the company, held in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, on the 27th day of October, 1909, it was resolved that the above company be voluntarily wound-up under the provisions of the above statute and the undersigned have been duly appointed liquidators for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the sald company and distributing the property thereof. All creditors of the company are required deliver to the undersigned before the alst of December, 1909, full particulars of their claims verified by statutory declaration. After such date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the company according to law. law.
Dated the 29th day of October, A.D., 1909.

HAMILTON SMITH,
A. COLQUHOUN HOLMES,
575 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.,
Liquidators.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900. LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

I, M. Gouge, hereby give notice that, one month from date hereof. I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Folice at Victoria for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Four-Mille House, situated on the Goldstream road, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the first day of January, 1910.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1909,

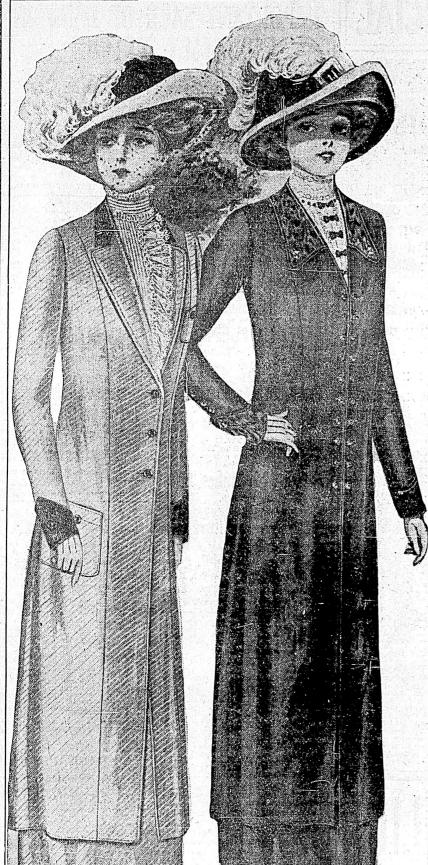
F. W. STEVENSON & CO. Stock and Bond Brokers

14-16 MAHON BLDG.

Orders Executed On the

New York, Montreal and London Stock Exchanges

1114 GOV'T STREET



Values in Women's Stylishly Man-Tailored Costumes That Command Attention

Judging from the superior quality of the materials used in the construction of these splendid suits and the expert workmanship throughout, you can well consider money spent judiciously when purchasing one. These suits are the output of the foremost manufacturers of the east, who guarantee a suit with lasting qualities and one that will retain its original shape.

Special Values in Popular-Priced Tailored Costumes at \$16.75, \$20 and \$25

There is something about these popular-priced suits that appeals at once to women of taste. "Mannish effects," so "fashion critics" tell us, that are just the thing with all the little feminine modifications that could be wished for—the graceful pleated skirts, the long, becoming coats, the daintily finished pockets and other dainty touches that characterize Spencer wearing apparel—in short, you will find they embody the consistently high standards used in more expensive suits.

Women's Costumes at \$20.00

WOMEN'S COSTUMES in diagonal serge and Venetian. Coat is semi-fitting style, 42 inches long, trimmed with straps of self. Cuffs and Directoire flaps have trimmings of jet buttons. . Skirt is new pleated efWomen's Costumes at \$16.75

WOMEN'S COSTUME in French Venetian. Colors, navy and black. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting, lined throughout with silkaline. Plain tailored effect, with large jet buttons and finished with stitching Skirt pleated Price\$16.75 Women's Costumes at \$25.00

WOMEN'S COSTUMES in fine French cord, in all the newest shades. inches long, in semi-fitting style, and lined with skinner satin. Roll collar and cuffs inlaid with silk. Large Directoire flap pockets trimmed with covered buttons.

Holiday Headquarters for Handkerchiefs

Considering the enormous demand for Handkerchiefs during the Christmas season, not-withstanding the constant demand daily, we wish to announce that we have the largest and most complete line that is possible to be procured, at all prices.

Xmas Suggestions in Ladies' Gloves

LADIES' KNITTED RINGWOOD GLOVES, plain and fancy. Colors, brown, greys, navy ...\$1.75

Lung Ionics

Perfect Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, 75c and 35¢ Scott's Emulsion, 90c and45¢

Buy the Little One a Bearskin Coat for Winter

There is nothing more appropriate or sensible to do than to purchase a good Bear-skin Coat for the little one. 'At present we are showing a splendid assortment. These are made with box back, with roll collar, fastened with silk cord and buttons, in empire and Buster Brown styles. Prices are exceedingly low, considering the quality, which are \$6.50, \$3.75 and\$2.75

Stationery Department Items

	HULLY SEALS, SANTA CLAUS SEALS, MAPLE LEAF
	SEALS. Per package
1	MAPLE LEAF AND HOLLY TAGS. Per package 10¢
	HOLLY GIFT CARDS. Per package
	HOLLY BOXES OF STATIONERY15¢
: I	[대통하다 사람들은 그 회사의 가입니다 [1] 사람들은 기존에 대한 경기를 하지 않는 하는 생활 하실 생활을 하는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 그는 아니는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은

Our Men's Clothing Dept. Offers Many Saving **Opportunities**

The Men's Clothing Dept. of this store is one which we feel justly proud of. The stock which is to be seen in men's suits and overcoats is indeed comprehensive and complete in every detail. Every suit and overcoat is bright, new and crisp, direct from the world's best tailors, and is up-to-the-minute in every respect. The splendid tailoring materials and finish speak volumes for the skill and care which is used in the buying of these goods. Years of careful study in the merchandising of men's clothing of the right kind and at a reasonable price has won for us countless numbers of staunch friends who patronize this department simply because they know they can get just what they want in good, sensible, seasonable, serviceable clothing at a fair price when they want it. At present we are showing a splendid line of men's suits in all the new shades and patterns at prices ranging from \$27.50 all the way down to

Men at \$2.00

The section devoted to Men's Hats and Caps is a most interesting one for those who appreciate the best efforts of the foremost hat manufacturers of the world, including French, English and American ideas. Especially noticeable amongst these is the splendid line of Young Men's Hats, which we are showing at \$3.00. These we may say are the greatest values ever offered. These are in blues and two shades of green Special\$2.00 Also a special line of Boys' and Girls' Patent

at from \$10.00 to

No matter what class Overcoat you need, or how situated you may be financially, you will find here a stock of overcoats which make selection easy, and at a price you can well afford to pay. Just now we are showing a splendid line of English Cravenettes and Waterproof Coats, also an unusually fine line of meltons, beavers, cheviots and fancy tweeds, at prices ranging from \$25.00 down to**\$10.00** at \$1.00

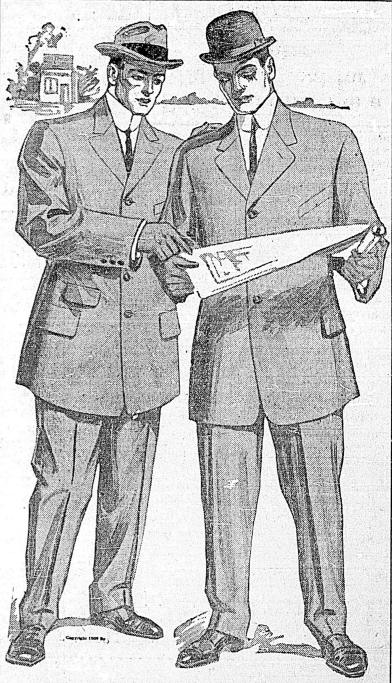
Stylish Head-Dress for Men's Overcoats Priced Men's Fancy Vests from \$2.00 to \$4.50

t only rests for you to come and see the new styles in Fancy Vests which we are at present showing for to induce you to buy. They include fancy worsteds and tweeds, just the right weight for winter wear. Prices range from \$2.00 to\$4.50

Men's Knitted Vests at \$3.50 to \$4.50

good Knitted Vest is one of the best investments you can make these chilly days. have them here in all styles and shades. Priced

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.



Enamel Sauce Pans, 4 quart. size, Regular Price 50c, Extra Special Saturday Night 7:30, for 25c.

All Our Candies and Chocolates Are Fresh Daily, Pure and Wholesome. Try Them.

Leather and Celluloid Hats. Specially priced

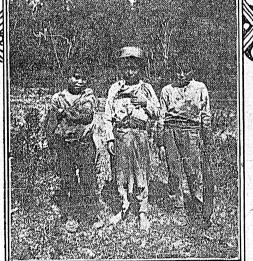




TYPICAL UPPER SKEENA NATIVE GRAYEYARD SHOWING THE CURIOUS LAST HOMES OF DEPARTED CHIEFS



Salmon Caches of the Upper Skeena



INDIAN BOXS

NATIVE BRIDGE IN THE UPPER SKEENA DISTRICT ILLUSTRATING THE THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING BY THE NATIVES OF TRUST BRIDGE PRINCIPLES

The attention of British Columbia, indeed of all Canada, has been directed during the past week to the headwaters of the Skeena river where an undoubtedly serious situation has presented itself in connection with the discontent for some time manifest among the Indian tribes. The reports in crediting the unrest and murmurings among the Kispiox and related tribes with the dignity of an uprising or anything like serious opposition to constituted authority quite probably have much

exaggerated the situation—not intentionally perhaps, but because of disproportionate weight being placed upon the many chance rumors arising through the known ill-feeling toward the whites that has latterly prevailed among these particular Indians. Geographical conditions and the absence of dependable communication with the outside world at all seasons are circumstances to justify considerable natural uneasiness on the part of the scat-

tered white settlers and the little handful of pioneers forming the population of Hazelton. Nor can they forget the emphatic predictions made at the unsatisfactory conclusion of the conference between Commissioner Stewart and the Indians, some time in August last, that dangerous trouble was brewing but would not eventuate until the coming of winter gave the situation to a large extent into the hands of the

Navigation by steamboat on the upper waters of the Skeena is now at an end for the season, the water being so low as to prevent the operation of even the lightest draught vessels. Between the close of navigation and the freezing solid of the river there comes each year a period of two or more months during which communication with the outside world except by telegraph is under present conditions entirely cut off.

This is what undoubtedly may be taken as

the greatest factor in alarming the isolated

whites of the upper Skeena. They have, it is stated, less than one hundred men to protect their homes, their families, and the settlement interests, little more than half of these being provided with rifles, and the supply of ammunition being limited. On the other hand, the affiliated Skeena tribes number some four thousand persons, of whom from five to six hundred are adult men, each of whom owns his own rifle or shotgun and

is an adept in its use.

To further complicate and increase the gravity of an already tense and serious situation, the members of the neighboring Naas and Babine tribes, whose territories lie on either side of the directly disaffected district, are known also to be very restless, nursing grievances which are closely allied to those producing the present situation. Unless handled with extreme discretion and a firm yet kindly

hand, the antagonistic natives are quite capa-

ble of imperilling the safety of the whites.

The Indians of this section of Northern British Columbia can scarcely be judged intelligently by any comparison with those of the lower Coast. They are more apt to make trouble because they are less in touch with the white man and less conscious of the superior forces at his command and disposal. Again, too, they are stated to be of a superior type, brave hunters, skilled backwoodsmen, and with distinctly practical and intelligent primitive forms of government of their own from time immemorial.

It is said of them that even before the white men came among them in years now long gone by, the various tribes and sub-tribes and amilies were carefully divided, each being apportioned his own hunting preserves upon which no other might trespass. They farmed a little and built substantial homes, but their

chief dependence has always been upon the salmon of the rivers the wild fruits and berries, and the abundant game. The latter was carefully safeguarded; in the trapping districts, as where the beaver farms were most plentiful, only the surplus being killed off, with constant care to preserve sufficient stock to guard against a diminution of supply

This wise precaution has been quite ignored by the white trappers and hunters who have had no thought for aught but making their season's pack as large as possible, it being nothing to them to guarantee a future supply of animals depended upon by the natives for

both food and clothing. This serious diminution of the game supply is cited as one of the primary causes of hardship among the aborigines and of the

consequent unrest. Another primary cause was the enforcement of regulations against the primitive

methods employed in taking salmon, not only the staple food supply of all the river tribes but also their medium of exchange, salmon being bartered with the interior natives for articles of necessity in greater abundance among them than along the rivers. The weirs in past years used in taking the salmon were most ingenious in their construction and did not obviously curtail the salmon supply until the wholesale inroads of the canneries began to make themselves felt.

Then it was that regulations were put in force prohibiting the use of the ancient methods employed in taking the fish and substituting net fishing as a satisfactory alternative. All might have been well in this regard had serviceable nets been issued to the Indians, but the Colonist is informed by credible witnesses that the first issue of nets was made up of cheaply purchased discards refused by white fishermen, and which the salmon went through as soon as they were put in use. The Indians naturally concluded that nets were impracticable and could not be depended upon

when their whole livelihood was in the bal-

The land question which has been fully and frequently discussed in recent months, comes secondly among the real troubles of the natives precipitating the recent crisis.

The pictures which are reproduced in this issue afford graphic and interesting illustration of much of the domestic life and habits of northern Skeena tribes. The salmon upon being taken from the river were in the old days sun-dried and stored in caches elevated upon posts to defeat the burglarious attentions of marauding wolves. These caches are seen all along the northern waterways and it is part of the present Indian bill of grievances that frequently their stores have been unceremoniously "lifted" by prospectors and other white travellers, and in many cases the caches themselves destroyed.

The Indian graveyards whose preservation from the railway builders has been a feature of more recent complaint are among the most picturesque and typical features of the country, it being the custom to provide the graves of chiefs with specially ornate and carefully constructed wooden tombs, many of which display considerable artistic as well as mechanical skill, while in the more recent there is to be noted a curious co-mingling of the lessons taught by the missionaries with the legendary and tribal signs and fashions of older days.

In bridge building the northern natives display a not inconsiderable mechanical skill, the principle of the truss being frequently employed as well as suspension and in one instance of the cantilever.

In connection with the preparation of berries to slightly vary the staple diet of salmon, it may be mentioned that the service or ollalala berries are those most in favor. These berries are gathered in August and are placed in great spruce bark boxes or baskets, stones heated in a fire being thrown in on top of the berries and gradually cooking them. After the berries are thus cooked they are moulded into flat cakes, usually about twelve inches long by six inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick, and these are laid on slats over a slow fire until thoroughly dried, when they are put away for winter use. In the southern part of the province service berries are simply dried in the sun in the same manner as cur-

rants.

The Indians of this district, to quote the observations of the Provincial Mineralogist made on a visit to the district in 1905, are shiftless and improvident not so much from lack of ability as from long-continued lack of necessity; for, before the whites overran their hanting grounds, beaver and salmon were plentiful, and a living was easily made. The buildings and warehouses of the Hudson's Bay company and the many churches are evidences of native skill in carpent." These they built, squaring the logs and whip-sawing, planing and tongue and grooving all the boards for the interior finishing. Of late farming has played a conspicuous part among the occupations of the Indians and they own numerous horses and cattle, which are largely left to rustle for themselves in winter, but little hay being put up, and that little the coarse product of

BAD WORDS

We all know what is meant by bad words in a tract. They are words which some people use to express bad temper; others to show that they are no Puritans; and others again because they are their only means of emphasis, all know t are bad words when they use them. The bad words of which we wish to speak are not known to be bad by those who use them; indeed, they are used because they are thought to be good words and to express romance or humour or profundity of thought. That is often the very reason why they are bad for single words cannot express such things, and to use them with such a purpose is to overstrain them. It is not the fault of the words themselves that they become bad, but of those who misuse them. Take, for instance, the word It is an old word, and no doubt was once good enough. But it has been so much used to express sentimental feelings about twilight that it would be difficult now for any one to use it without suggesting sentimental associations. It has been overworked, because it has been supposed to make poetry by itself; and thus it gives a jaded air to any sentence that contains it. Another old word, "aftermath," has suffered in the same way. Its very quaintness and its picturesque assoclations have tempted writers to use it too much. These qualities make it too prominent in any sentence that is not otherwise full of romance or passion. It is apt to look like a purple patch on a drab texture, so that we notice nothing else in a sentence that contains it. There are many other words that are or have been misused in the same way. They

have a short vogue and then lose it, so that the use of them soon becomes the mark of a writer who does not care how he writes and usually has nothing in particular to say.

usuary has neutring in particular to say.

But there is another kind of bad word which has a much longer vogue and much more mischievous effects. That is the metaphysical word, which may have a precise meaning for a trained metaphysician, but which to most people is merely a symbol of things. most people is merely a symbol of things which they do not clearing understand. The worst examples of this kind of word are "objective" and "subjective," "Absolute" and "relative" are not much better. Nowadays any writer who uses "objective" and "subjective is to be distrusted, for the chances are that he is trying to evade a difficult passage of thought. That is the worst of words such as these, which are supposed to contain a mass of these, which are supposed to contain a mass of profound meaning in themselves. Just as the word "gloaming" can persuade some writers that they are making poetry when they are not, so the words "objective" and "subjective" can persuade others that they are thinking when they are not. The vice is of the same nature in both cases. Words are strained to do the work of sentences, and in the process they hypnotize the user of them into thinking that he has done what he has not done. They make writing easy and reading hard, at least for those who prefer to know the meaning of what they read. For there is, of course, a class of readers, as of writers, who like to persuade themselves that they are thinking profoundly when they are not thinking at all. For these "objective" and "subjective," and "relative" and "absolute," are "huge cloudy symbols of a high romance," and have taken the place of those theological words and phrases for which men once shed blood all the more readily because they could not understand them. There is only one way of escaping the slavery of words, and that is to know exactly what they mean. The man who does this is their master; and even if he has, therefore, a small vocabulary, it is better to be the master of a few words than the slave of

There are many other kinds of bad words but they are of less importance. People are always—and rightly—protesting against the word "reliable," because it ought to be "relybut at any rate those who use it know what they mean by it. Then there are mongrel words like "bicycle." It would be better, no doubt, if they were pure-bred; but the use of them does not vitiate thought: and even the pedant soon forgets to shiver if he hears them often. There is nothing, however, to be said for words which mean something different from what they are supposed to nean, or for words which are used only bemean, or tor words which are used only because they are long. Thus "definitive" is now often used for "definite," merely because it has another syllable. Needless to say, they mean quite different things, and that the longer should be used for the shorter is a curious instance of the love of long words for rious instance of the love of long words for their own sake. This, no doubt, is the result of having nothing to say; for to the writer who is in that case long words are not wasteful, but economical. Then there are words which advertise a humorous intention, and they are useful only to a writer who would like to make a joke but has none to make. One of the most fashionable of these at present is "cryptic." which is commonly used to express contempt. If you say that something is "decidedly cryptic" you mean to imply humorously that it is both obscure and not worth understanding. But since what you have to say is not in itself humorous, you cannot make it so by any choice of words; and the very effort to do so proves that you are not a good judge of humour. Nearly all vices of writing come from the writer's deire to make himself out differently from what he is, and usually from his pretense that he has something to say when he has nothing. The main difficulty of a writer is, and always has been, to get something to say, something that is clear enough in his mind to be said precisely in words. Writers who cannot surmount this difficulty fall into all the vices of style; and in particular they try to make words do the work of thought or emotion. Every writer, even the best, is liable to be tempted by words, for they are always lying in wait for his moments of weariness or laziness, always offering to do what they cannot do; and that is the reason why many good writers love best the plain, unpretending words which can deceive no one about their meaning, not even the man who uses them.-London Times.

M. Brieux, the author of "False Gods," Sir Herbert Tree's latest production, last year joined the "Immortals" in the seat of Ludovic Halevy. He was born at Metz, but spent his childhood in Paris. His father was a cabinet-maker, and it was intended that young Brienx should follow in his father's footsteps then a successful dramatist. His first play was a one-act piece in verse, "Benvenuto Cel-

The idea of "La Foi" came to M. Brieux some twenty-five years ago. "I had lost faith," he says, "and found myself a skeptical onlooker at a famous sanctuary where a crowd of sick persons of all sorts came to beg for recovery. Near the miraculous statue I saw this crowd of maimed and insurables, all these hopeless sufferers with eyes burning with hope, crying out for the miracle which sliould save them. All this pain, these tears, these cries, these clamorings demanding a prodigy, moved me deeply, and had it been in my power to take from this crowd the faith myself no longer had-well, I would not have done it, for I was a witness to too great a suffering seeking consolation in an ideal. It was in this vision that I acquired the idea of a play dealing with this grave subject.'

"They have some china that has been in the family for years." "Indeed? Haven't they any servants?

The Treasure House of England

First of all chancellors of the exchequer was Hugolin, the faithful comptroller of Ed-ward the Confessor, and under his prudent eye the first treasure house of England was constructed as a natural and necessary adjunct to the great cathedral which his master was building upon the unstable foundations of Thorney Island in the Thames off Westmin-There were several reasons which may have determined him in his selection of the position. First, the new stone structure that vas then rising behind the Confessor's scaffolding poles was the only strong and stout building in or near London; for we must remember that the ground on which the Tower was soon to stand was then still occupied only by a cluster of fisher-huts overlooking the Pool. Moreover, the sanctity of the spot, which, as all the world then knew, had been specially consecrated in the presence of Edric the ferryman by St. Peter in person, assisted by an angelic host—the droppings from whose celestial candles proved Edric's tale next day to be true—helped to protect the treasures there guarded; while the continual presence of the abbey clergy, then stout members as well of the Church militant as of the Church ministrant, gave an additional guarantee of safety. Yet in the end it was to be by them, and not by laymen, that the treasury was to be rifled. There may be found recorded in the carvings on the tomb of Edward the Confessor himself an amusing little incident which must have been the immediate cause of the building of the treasury-shrine which yester-day, for the first time in English history, was thrown open to the public as the Chapel of the Pyx. A patient search between the tre-foils of the frieze of the tomb of the Confessor will reveal a little representation of St. Edward, lazily reposing on his elbow in bed, his head upon his hand, watching the operations of a thief who has just broken open the adjacent strong box in which the royal treasure was guarded. The story is not as well known as it should be. Realizing at last, by an incautious movement of the king, that he was detected, the terrified thief could move neither hand nor foot. The grim wit of the king's comment recalls Lord Rösebery's recent criticism of Hugolin's latest successor in the chancellorship, "You had better fly the country," said he, "or the chancellor of the exchequer will not leave you even a halfpenny.' Hugolin, whose indignant expostulations at this leniency were laughed at by Edward, must have thought it high time to build a treasure house of a somewhat safer description than King Edward's bedroom seemed to be. So the Chapel of the Pyx was built on the south side of the Abbey, and anyone who cares to go on a Tuesday or a Friday may see it pretty much as it left the masons' hands before William of Normandy fought the battle of Hastings.

The Chapel

This, the oldest building in London, is a dark, square chamber, supported by a squat round column and four radiating arches and hooped about on all four walls by filled-in Norman areading, of which the arches on the north side deserve more than a passing glance. For the stones that fill them in were placed there in historic times, and for more than a merely architectural reason. Up to the year 1303 the chief treasures of the English regalia were preserved here. Perhaps because of its precious contents, it was spared when Henry's ruthless hand tore down the splendid abbey that the Confessor had raised but 200 years before. Dean Stanley gives us a list of what was guarded here that might make a modern American millionaire's mouth water. land Smith's sword was there, the very blade that knighted Henry II.—you can hear Puck's whimper under the heavy Norman roof, for if ever an English weapon should have been preserved to us it was this Sussex blade-and the Saxon regalia, blunt, crude circlets and sceptres, with here and there the magic tracery of Kells in enamel, or some lacertine ornament. half-Erse, half-Norse, upon which Ethelred may have crushed a huge balas ruby, careless of the damage. There, too, was the dagger that found Edward I. at Acre, probably some stout katar, more knuckleduster than dagger, with arabesques of Damascene work from haft to point; St. Neot's cross, perhaps the silver original from which was shaped the famous four-hole cross, which still exists; the gauntlet worn by King John of France on the field that very sceptre which is shown held in the coinage; the Black Cross of Holyrood, deposited by no less a hand than of the Hammer of the Scots himself: and, most mystic of all, the sword with which King Athelstan cut through the Dunbar rock. There is not one treasure in the list that Henry V. would not have gone to war to recover, and, perhaps, that even Parliament today would not vote £ 100,000 to retain within the Narrow Sea.

But they are all gone. They were stolen, not by some enemy's splendid raid, but by the stealthy iniquity of men of God. The sub-prior of Westminster contrived the plot, and the sacristan helped him to carry it out. In two black paniers the treasure was ferried across to the southern bank of the Thames, and has never been heard of since. We have, indeed, one, and only one relic left of our earliest monarchies. It is the sapphire that set in the cross surmounting the crown of England. But this was taken from the Confessor's own tomb, and after vicissitudes rivalled only by the history of the Koh-i-Noor, was left as a legacy to George III. by the Cardinal of York (Henry IX.. All else is gone. Perhaps, after all, none of these splendid symbols was likely to survive the com-monwealth and the Stuarts, for of later treasure the Agincourt ruby and one corona tion jewel stand almost alone in the British regalia today. Yet there is a curious significauce in the walled-up arches on the north

side of the newly-opened chapel. For these actual stones were placed there in 1303 in order to protect more certainly the treasure and the Royal jewels of the country, and he must be a dull man who can visit this ancient treasury without a vivid memory of its history, quickened by that unchanged ashlar filling which still testifies to the anger of the first of the English Edwards.

A Grim Relic

Under the iron bands and clasps of the door leading from the treasury there are said to be left some time-worn fragments of the skin of a detected thief. They are grim traces of the savage punishment of treason felony in old days, unless, indeed, the whole tale is a mere version of the authentic tale that finds a home at Worcester. Only a few years ago a ondon bookseller was advertising in his catalogue pieces of the skin of this ancient offender, whose cuticle had been nailed as a warning to the chapter-house doors beside the Severn. But times have changed, and penal-ties have altered. The jewels of the Crown are now more safely guarded in the regalia room at the Tower than by the grisliest of warnings. But we can imagine that all through the Wars of the Roses there could have been no better safe room for the royal gems than this dark and walled-up chamber beneath the sacred aegis of the Abbot of St. Peter's. And long after they had been removed the symbolism of their habitation remained, for it was in this confined dungeon that year by year the coin of the king's mint was tested with due solemnity whether it were of the true standard or no.

Such are the memories that fill the air in this newly-opened chamber, and charge it with the ancient message that was never more needed than it is today. One and indivisible is our history, and we can ill spare the smallest link that reminds us of the fact. The reopening of this, the first habitation of that power of the purse which has again and again made and unmade Governments and estates of the realm is an incident in our history that cannot pass unnoticed by a thinking man. Here beneath the locks and bars of Angevin and Plantagenet kings lay all unknown and unrecognized the motive power of our present constitutional liberty, or, it may be, of our present come, and many trust it may come soon, when the standard of mere wealth may give place to something else, but even if these somewhat despairing hopes are realized in our lifetime, there can hardly fail to be forever a strange charm about the four-square little shrine in which the Age of Gold reasserted its influence -in however debased a form-over the civil-

DRESSING THE HAIR.

There is much talk at the present moment in London as to the sudden change which has taken place in the coiffure, both for day and evening wear. Gone are the rolls and ringlets, the fussings and the frizzings; the simplest plaits, and the neatest twists have taken their lace. And the transformation has been quite sudden—two months ago any crowd of welldressed women showed the waved lines over the brow, and the somewhat complicated arrangement of small finger ringlets which was worn at any distance from the top of the head to the nape of the neck as taste or becomingness suggested-protuberance being the chief characteristic. Now all heads are trim and neat, the bandeau style reigns supreme.

A Sudden Change

It is curious to speculate as to the cause of the sudden change. For months past in Paris the plait and twist have been worn, and the shape of the head very clearly defined. Now one is witnessing a new departure—the hair all made as smooth and flat as possible and swathing the head in the most curious way. At a recent marriage the bride was a granddaughter of Sarah Bernhardt, and she may be said to represent all that is most artistic in the upto-date world. Her coiffure was very charming. A soft roll was brought across the forehead and round the entire head to the nape of the neck, where it finished in a sort of knot. A silver moire ribbon about two inches wide, fastened at one side with a jeweled clasp, bound the head outside the roll, and seemed to keep he naturally curly hair in demure order. have not seen this jeweled clasp in any other quarter, so it is probably a complete novelty. Let me remark that the ears were completely hidden by the bandeau and the hair, while there was not the least suspicion of a pad.

New Styles

The soft loose masses of hair, which are the height of the mode, have introduced fancy pins of all sorts for evening wear and the old-time large tortoiseshell for day; the idea is that the coil is just kept in place with a large pin here and there. The other evening I saw a lady with seven or eight beautiful large green enamelled hairpins apparently put in quite carelessly, but really a work of the highest art. The whole coiffure seemed to be held together by them, which was, of course, an absolute impossibility.

False Hair

The demand for false hair grows apace, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies is increasing every year. The peasant girls of Europe are at last beginning to think that their hair is a beauty they should stick to, and they no longer rush to the hair merchant when he visits their villages. Fair hair in particular will, at the rate things are going, soon be worth its weight in gold. Plaits and twists always mean a boom false hair-they cannot be contrived from short ends—they mean long, substantial strands; it can be said without fear of exaggeration that the thick plait worn from ear to ear, either at the front or at the back of the head, is, in nine cases out of ten, false. Indeed, the Paris hairdresser is quite frank about the matter, and one of his attractions is an entire head of hair which can be coiffe on madame's dressing table.

The Homing Instinct

(From London, Ill., News.)

Ever since man began to study animal life, the homing instinct has formed a problem whose attractive nature is equalled only by its complexity. The case of pigeons has usually been thrust into the foreground in considerations devoted to this subject, and, wonderful enough, of course, are the powers of the birds to find their proper location. But the question is of far more extensive kind than is represented by the pigeon-tribe. We have all the migratory birds to consider-birds which fly thousands of miles, often including in their flight passage over large tracts of sea where landmarks are non-existent and yet contrive to reach winter quarters on the one hand, or summer places on the other. The birds, moreover, do not monopolize the homing instinct Dogs and cats possess it, often in a marked degree. No possible doubt exists regarding cases in which these animals, sometimes conveyed by train in closed hampers to a great distance, have arrived footsore and weary, after days of risky traveling across, to them, unknown territory, at their home.

What is the nature of the instinct, sense, call it what we will, which operates in such cases to guide the creature in a homeward direction? It is not necessary, as some have supposed, to assume that the animals are infallible in their search for their original abode. I doubt not they often lose their way. They may go far afield, but sooner or later they lose their proper direction, and so return to the place they know and love. Failures there must be, for animal senses are no more perfect always in operation than are our own; all the same, it is very wonderful to find animals accomplishing so much, and that in many cases they pursue the homeward track with unerring accuracy. An American scientist—Professor J. B. Watson, of Johns Hopkins University— has recently published a thoughtful paper on the homing instinct. The Professor remarks that to science it is distasteful to draw upon unknown instincts or hypothetical brain-functions to explain the homing faculty, and adds that in all save exceptional cases the animals were not carried out of a territory which was familiar to them. I hardly think this view of matters meets the case at all, otherwise there would be no need for discussing the subject. For the exercise of ordinary senses, that of sight especially, would account for the return. But that animals do find their homes from places to which they have never been taken. and pass back homewards for long distances, is a notorious fact. It is this power, more marvelous, perhaps, when illustrated in dog and cat than in birds, that has given point to

Of course, Professor Watson fully realizes the essential nucleus of the matter. He quotes the case of a homing cat which had to swim a stream, whereas a short detour to either side would have given it a bridge to cross. The phrase "distance no object" applies to many cases of birds' return journeys. One authenticated case is that of a pigeon, taken from Havre to the Scilly Isles, a distance of 250 miles. It duly returned to Havre. I believe Mr. Tagetmeier used to hold that the real source of the homing power in pigeons was recognition of landmarks. Professor Watson seems to approve of this view, for he remarks that the pigeon is keen-sighted, and that it can thus become familiar with an immense area. Even a mountain range between the bird 500 miles from home and its habitat may serve to direct flight, it is held; but what can one say of many mountain ranges, and how does the bird distinguish the one range near home from others that do not lie in the homeward path? Personally, though I share with Professor Watson the dislike to draw upon a theoretical fund of unknown senses, I incline to the idea that the homing instinct demands some excursion from the routine of the physiologist to account for its high perfection in certain animals.

Certain highly interesting experiments on noddy and sooty terns were made by Professor Watson. These dirds migrate early in May to Bird Key, in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico. and there they nest and breed Duly marked, birds ere taken short distances, ranging from 20 to 108 miles, and returned in good condition. These birds were sent due north, and five were liberated on June 16, 1907, twelve miles east of Cape Hatteras.

On June 21 two of the marked birds were found on their nests. The mates of the other three birds having taken new nest companions, there was no chance of a favorable home reception, and so a few days later Professor Watson observed one of the three attempting to alight in its own nest. Immediately it was driven off. Doubtless, the other two birds also returned, but of this fact there is no record.

The distance, as the crow flies, from Cape Hatteras to Bird Key is about 850 miles. Along the shore the distance is 1,081 miles, or thereabouts, and this last is the route Professor Watson thinks was chosen by the birds. He adds that they do not fly at night, and depend on the sea for food. The approximate time occupied in the journey was less than six days.

Naturally, these were test cases of typical order. The Professor admits his birds were carried into unknown territory. How they found their way home is a question which simply brings us back to the beginning of the whole matter. The suggestion is made that birds may be very sensitive to air currents and temperatures, and so may guide their flight; but both things are too clusive and too uncertain to serve as means for showing a special way back to a special spot.

Physiologists have talked of a sense of "direction." Some such faculty is developed in savage tribes. May it not be that a compound sense of this kind, involving, perhaps, sight and other senses, represents and possibly explains homing wonders?—Andrew Wilson.



WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS.

Marcus Aurelius, one of the greatest of emperors, and noblest of pagan philosophers, was born at Rome A.D. 121, and died in Vindohona 180 A.D. An outline of his life has beer given in these pages, we shall therefore content ourselves with a few extracts from his famous "Meditations."

Begin thy mornings with these thoughts: I shall meet the meddler, the ingrate, the scorner, the hypocrite, the envious man, the cynic. These men are such because they know not to discern the difference between good and evil. But I know that goodness is beauty, and that evil is loathsomeness: I know that the real nature of the evil-doer is akin to mine, not only physically, but in a unity of intelligence and in participation in the divine nature. Therefore I know that I cannot be harmed by such persons, nor can they thrust upon me what is base. I know, too, that I should not be angry with my kinsmen nor hate them, because we are all made to work together fitly, like the hands, the feet, the eyelids, the upper and lower To be at strife then one with another is contrary to our real nature; and to be angry with one another, to despise one another, is to be at strife with one another."

"This is distinctive of men-to love those who do wrong. And this thou shalt do if thou forget not that they are thy kinsmen, and that they do wrong through ignorance and not through design; that e'er long thou and they shall be dead; and more than all, that the evildoer hath really done thee no evil, since he hath left thy conscience unharmed."

"In the mind of him that is pure and good will be found neither corruption nor defilement nor any malignant taint. Unlike the actor who leaves the stage before his part is played, the life of such a man is complete whenever death may come. The is neither cowardly nor presuming; not enslaved to life nor indifferent to its duties; and in him is found nothing worthy of condemnation nor that which putteth to shame.

"To cease from bodily activity, to end all efforts of will and of thought, to stop all these forever is no evil. For do but contemplate thine own life as a child, a growing lad, a youth, an old man; the change to each of these periods was the death of the period which preceded it. Why, then, fear the death of all these—the death of thyself? Think, too, of thy life under the care of thy grandfather, then of thy life under the care of thy mother, then under the care of thy father, and so on with every change that hath occurred in thy life, and then ask thyself concerning any change that hath yet to be: Is there anything to fear? And then shall all fear, even of the great change—the change of death itself-vanish and flee away.'

"If it be in thy power, teach men to do better. If not, remember it is always in thy power to forgive. The gods are so merciful to those who err, that for some purposes they grant their aid to such men by conferring upon them health, riches and honor. What prevents thee from doing likewise?"

A READABLE BOOK

Rosa Nouchette Carey's large circle of readers are always glad to welcome a new book by the talented authoress. Miss Carey has been writing stories for a good many years, but her ability does not seem to diminish, and while the rest of the world has come under the influence of the stress of the times, and the manners and ways of the times, Miss Carey still clings to most of the good old fashions, modelling her heroines after the women of the early Victorian period, telling her story without any undignified hurry, depending not at all upon sensational situations or embellished climax, relying for effect solely on the simple, everyday element to interest.

The Key to the Unknown," has nothing at all mysterious about it. It is a plain love tale, or rather a tale of several people's love affairs. The women, young and old, who figure in it, are virtuous and gentle-mannered, who would probably blush to even hear the word "suffragette," the lovers are always gallant and masterful, and of course, there is a sprinkling of clergymen, without whom no book of Miss

Carey's would be complete.
"The Key to the Unknown," by Rosa Nouchette Carey: Macmillan Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"Actions and Reactions," Rudyard Kipling, MacMillan & Co., Toronto, Canada.

Among Mr. Rudyard Kipling's latest additions to fiction is a volume of short stories en-titled "Actions and Reactions." The scenes of the several tales are laid in India, Quebec and different localities in England, and are all written in the author's graphic and original One extraordinary thing about Mr. Kipling's stories is that we tolerate any amount of doubtful language and inuendoes that in a man of lesser genius we should designate as little short of vulgar. However, Mr. Kipling does not spare the feelings of the most hypersensitive of his readers in his willingness to let us have the picture and the conversation

in every aspect of realism. The best story in the collection, taking it altogether, is the first one in the book, and the verses at the end tell us what he has tried

to depict in the story. A young American couple are journeying over the world in search of health for the husband, who is threatened with nervous breakdown as a result of too close application to business. England and hie themselves to a little out-ofthe-way corner of one of the southern counties in search of unbroken peace. They find the peace and run across a wonderful old colonial house in the course of their ramblings, an old house falling into decay, but stately and beautiful even in ruin. They both fall in love with it, and simply for the sake of something to do, buy the place, and all the farms that go with it, spending thousands of pounds in renovating, and restoring lost glories. By the time it is done they find out one or two, to them, very wonderful things, and the end of it all is, they remain in England, and live in the old place of stately memories. A little son is born to them, and they are wonderfully happy and contented. There is nothing about the story to make it in any way remarkable, except the simple and charming way in which it is told. The following verses bearing upon it are entitled,

The Recall

l am the land of their fathers, In me the virtue stays; I will bring back my children After certain days.

Under their feet in the grasses My clinging magic runs. They shall return as strangers, They shall remain as sons.

Over their heads in the branches Of their new-bought ancient trees, I weave an incantation, And draw them to my knees.

Scent of smoke in the evening, Smell of rain in the night, The hours, the days and the seasons, Order their souls aright.

Till I make plain the meaning Of all my thousand years— Till I fill their hearts with knowledge, While I fill their eyes with tears.

And while we are quoting Kipling's poetry we might reproduce some verses written re-cently for the official paper of the Boy Scouts, and entitled,

Scout's Patrol Song

These are our regulations-There's just one law for the Scout, And the first and the last, and the present and the past, And the future and the perfect is "Look out!"

, thou, and he, look out! We, ye, and they, look out!
Though you didn't or you wouldn't,
Or you hadn't or you couldn't; You jolly well must look out!

Look out when you start for the day That your kit is packed to your mind; There's no use going away
With half of it left behind: Look out that your laces are tight. And your boots are easy and stout,

Or you'll end with a blister by night. (Chorus) All patrols look out?

Look out for the birds of the air, Look out for the beasts of the field; They'll tell you how and where, The other side's concealed. When the blackbird bolts from the copse, And the cattle are staring about. The wise commander stops

And (Chorus) All patrols look out.

Look out when your front is clear. And you feel you are bound to win. Look out for your flank and your rear-For that's where surprises begin. For the rustle that isn't a rat. For the boulder that may be a hat:

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

For the innocent knee-high grass, For the ditch that never tells, Look out! Look out ere you pass-And look out for everything else! sign mis-read as you run May turn retreat to a rout-For all things under the sun:

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

Look out when your temper goes At the end of a losing game;
And your boots are too tight for your toes.
And you answer and argue and blame.
It's the hardest part of the law, But it has to be learned by the Scout-For whining and shirking and "jaw":

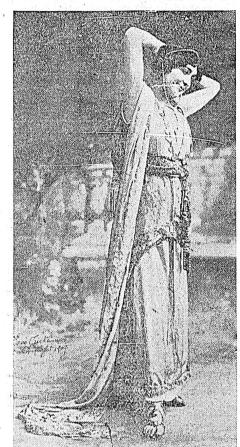
(Chorus) All patrols look out!

"ANTONIO"

By Earnest Oldmeadow, Macmillan & Co., publishers, Toronto.

Some of us happy mortals believe implicitly that each one of us somewhere upon the earth, has a particular affinity, and only one, and that when we meet with that affinity, if we ever do, and become united with him or her,

we have made the perfect marriage, which means a union as endless as eternity. ly that, but having found our other half, the mind and the spirit of each is so perfectly blended, that through this life and the life to come, we must grow daily in grace, and ever nearer the absorption in the perfect good, which is God. Whether we are happily married or not, many of us still cherish the idea, being convinced that this existence is only one of many, that sooner or later, if we are worthy we must meet with the one who shall mean the completion of each of us, and find a peace and a joy beyond expression. And when we do find it, we expect to realize that time and distance, pain or sorrow, even death itself can make no difference in our union, for it is a union of



-From Musical America

Lina Cavalieri as "Salome" in Massenet's

souls, or rather the completion and absorption of one soul by its counterpart.

Some such idea as this, we think, is intended to be conveyed in Antonio. The hero of this story, a young monk, has suffered in common with all of his religious persuasion in Portugal, and had been ousted from his beloved monastery, the home of years, which has been suppressed, as had all the religious houses, upon the defeat of Dom Miguel and the triumph of the Liberals.

Antonio has yet to say his first mass, when he forms one of the sad little procession which files away from the monastery. He makes up his mind that he shall use all the strength of will and body in order to restore the old order of things, and with this idea in his head, he leaves his fellow-monks, and goes back to the

He is an adept in wine-making and vinegrowing, and after a lapse of time he engages in this business, buying the farm which adjoins the monastery, and planting the hillsides and the gardens thick with vines. His success is astonishing. His wines become famous the country over, and he begins to lay aside his profits in order to further the scheme nearest his heart.

Then the woman appears. There had been other women, but they had not affected Antonio beyond pleasing his sense of beauty. But this woman is different, and Antonio, being a very prepossessing young man, who is forced to keep his real vocation secret, she falls in love with him. Thinking that the difference in their stations forbids him to speak, as she is the daughter of a baronet, she confesses her love to him. When she realizes that he is pledged to the church, she tries to induce him to see his mistake, for she is an Englishwoman and has been brought up to look with disapprobation upon all the institutions of the Church of Rome. Antonio is sorely tempted, though he thinks his love for her is purely platonic. How-ever, he is able to resist her pleadings and the pleadings of his own heart, and in despair she leaves him.

It is many years before they meet again, and when they do, it is under vastly different circumstances. They have but one interview, the last one they can have as long as they live. Antonio has accomplished the dream of his youth, and has said his first mass in the chapel of the restored monastery, to a packed congregation, who have come to look upon him as a The two lovers meet at the old trysting place, and for the first time Antonio lets the woman know his love for her was as great as hers for him. But she has become persuaded during the years of separation that Antonio's religion is the only one that she can follow, and she has gone to the extreme with him and become a nun. Nevertheless, their final parting is not hopeless, and after she has gone, Antonio thus communes with himself:

"He sat and pondered of their wonderful

love. At first he was confident that Isabel and he, he and Isabel, were the lovers of lovers, the supreme lovers of all time. But humility brought him a larger thought. Surely, before he and Isabel were born, there had been men and women loving as purely and as grandly. And surely there would be men and women loving as grandly and as purely after he and Isabel were dead.

Compared with all this love of all these lovers in all the past and present, surely the shining of the sun was as darkness. He closed his eyes that he might behold the greater light. And in that surpassing radiance he seemed to be reading the deepest secrets of eternity, and to be solving the riddle at the inmost heart of the universe. He saw innumerable loves ever ascending, like golden mists out of the love of God. He saw those innumerable loves re-turning into the love of God again, like rivers into the sea. And with every return of love he saw the love of God growing richer and sweeter, like a fruit ripening in the sun. It seemed as if even God himself were waxing greater, and as if, in the act of creation, the Creator took as well as gave. Without creation God must still have been perfect; but even God could rise from the lower perfection to the higher. Without creation the eternal Word was like a trumpet blown on an illimitable plain; but with creation, the Word was like that same trumpet resounding and rever-berating amidst re-echoing hills. God had need God was love, a pure white ray of love, and humanity was a prism turning this way and that, and breaking the whiteness into the fairest colors. All love was one. Antonio's love for Isabel, Isabel's love for Antonio, was a drop flung forth from the bottomless ocean of the love of God to shine like a gem in the sunlight......Innumerable loves would chime forever in noblest harmony with the love of God, like brooks murmuring with the sea-a voice of great multitude, a voice of great waters, a voice of mighty thunderings.

GREIG

Edvard Hagerup Greig was born on June 15th, 1843, at Bergen. On the advice of Ole Bull, the violinist, he was sent at the age of fifteen to Leipsic, leaving there in 1862 with a considerable reputation both for performing and composing. But it was not until he met Richard Nordraak that the great opportunity of his life came, an opportunity which he used to its fullest advantage. Nordraak bade the young man leave the beaten track of other musicians, follow his own inclination and try to produce a class of music that would be typical of his own nature and of his Norseland. In short to let the sea, the wind and the mountains of his native land, and the brave old tales of Norway be the inspiration for his work. Greig followed Nordraak's advice with splendid results. His music soon attracted the attention of the greatest masters. Liszt praised him volubly. "Kero steadily on," the famous artist told him. "I tell you, you have the capa-bility, and don't let them frighten you." Success at once attended the young musician and his music was accepted as an expression of the highest art. At the height of the novelist Ibsen's fame, the latter wrote to Greig desiring him to compose incidental music to Peer Gynt. Thus was taken another step in his brilliant career.

At Hardanger in Norway, Greig used to write in a little summer house, built on the side of an enormous rock and overlooking the blue waters of the fiords. "Not only was there no road to the house, but from his place at the piano Greig could see like Odin from Lidskjald whenever anybody tried to approach him rom afar." Mr. Finck in his admirable volume on the life of Greig thus describes the artist's Rightly, we think, he lays the greatest

stress upon the songs, for Grieg will assuredly take his place among the great song-writers of the world. The best of the songs—those which Mr. Finck designates as "the greatest Grieg"-are at present much less known than some others ("From Monte Pincio," for instance), but these, he thinks, the next generation will sing and love. Of Grieg's choral works the best known perhaps is "In Sight of Land" (Landkjending)--in many respects one of the most virile and most inspired pieces that he ever wrote. Mr. Finck deals fully with the pianoforte works. "The highest function of criticism," he holds, "is to call attention to works of genius, especially those that are neglected or insufficiently appreciated," and he takes us through the ten books of "Lyrische Stucke," affixing single or double stare (after the fashion of Baedeker) as we go along. Grieg is seldom dull, and he is always melodious. His phrases are crisp and well-defined, his harmonies bold and original; and by the vagaries of his rhythm, his sudden changes from major to minor, and his allaying disonances, he has expressed his individuality in his own way and "enlarged the world-language of music." With a band of strings he can attain the most gorgeous effects (as in "Ase's Death"), but he never piles discord upon discord, like Ossa upon Pelion, in a vain attempt to scale the heights of Heaven. Mr. Finck very properly lays stress on the fact--too frequently neglected-that as a rule Grieg did not borrow his melodies from Norwegian folk-tunes. A perusal of any collection of Norse folk-songs shows at once how little

Grieg owed to the native music. The enchanting melodies are really Grieg's own, only about five per cent of them (of which "Soiveig's Song" is a familiar example) being in imitation of folk-tunes.

PRIMA'DONNA AND LAUNDRESS

It is some three years since Madame Susan Strong, the well known American prima donna, made a very new departure, even in an age when so many ladies are in business, by establishing and personally conducting a laundry. True, the "laundry" is stylled Nettoyage de Linge de Luxe, and is meant mainly for the cleansing of costly fabrics, laces, linens, and so forth, but, none the less, it is a real soapand-suds laundry, where the only chemical used, as Madame Strong will tell you, is an occasional twopennyworth of soda.

What made Madame Strong start her laun-Well, why does anyone go into busi-Daughter of a wealthy Pennsylvanian family, Madame Strong was reared in the "lap of luxury," and pursued her art under the pleasantest conditions, being able to pick and choose her engagements and to follow her professional career free from any sordid cares. Misfortune, however, overtook her, and she found herself dependent on her voice, and, even for a singer of the first rank, singing is a very precarious profession. Moreover, illvery precarious profession. Moreover, health supervened to add to her troubles, and, what with one thing and another, 'Madame Strong was driven to think seriously of finding some steady and lucrative occupation which she could combine with her professional work. One day, being then resident in London, she was sending some beautiful laces and linens to "the wash" when her German maid interposed, saying, "Oh, don't send them, madame, they will only be ruined. Give me the necessary things, and I will do them.' Madame Strong assented; the results were eminently satisfactory, and from this grew the idea of starting her own laundry.

The experiment, however, would probably not have met with the success it has, but for the fact that Madame Strong was herself a skilled washerwoman. At Madame Strong's early home there was a fully-equipped laundry, and as a girl she had special charge of this, and went thoroughly through every branch of laundrying from flannel shirts to the most delicate laces. When she came to start her own laundry, she went over to Paris and studied under the best blanchisseuses there.

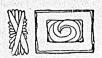
In the early days of her venture, when success still hung in the balance, Madame Strong happened to call on a friend and found her superintending the packing of two or three large baskets with linens, lingerie, etc. "What are baskets with linens, lingerie, etc. you doing?" she inquired, to be told that the baskets were meant for Paris, where her hostess always sent her "things" to be done. "Let me have them to do," said Madame Strong, explaining about her laundry. At first the lady scouted the idea of getting fine laundry in London, but eventually consented, and Madame Strong departed in triumph with the baskets on top f a cab, and secured a per-Since then, among other immanent patron. portant commissions, she has been entrusted with the laundrying of the layette for King Alfonso's first-born, and of a precious relic in the shape of a shirt once worn by Napoleon.

THE WATER OF MARS

Not content with the prospect of a wholehearted rumpus over the discovery of the North Pole, certain sections of the scientific world are busily fomenting a controversy over the existence of water-vapor on Mars. This is a question of considerable importance, since the absence of water-vapor would leave practically unassailable the old belief that Mars is not inhabited. With this idea in mind a party of scientists from Lick Observatory spent seven days on the summit of Mount Whitney, taking photographs of the planet. In this there seems to be a general impression that the astronomers were breaking new ground. As a matter of fact, eighteen months ago the discovery of the water vapor was made at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff. Arizona and the amount measured by Very. The print of the spectograph showing the vapor has been published in Professor Lowell's "Mars as the Abode of Life." Without this knowledge Professor Lowell would hardly have become the enthusiastic believer in an inhabited Mars that he shows himself to be in this work and in his forthcoming "The Evolution of Worlds." In this new book, to be published this fall, Professor Lowell discusses not only the possibility of human beings living on Mars, but the whole problem of the beginnings of the universe as we see it.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has outlived so many of his friends and interests that he is lonely. His greatest friend nowadays is Frau Kathi Schratt, who, with her late husband, was admitted to closer intimacy with the venerable ruler during many years than were most members of his family. Fran Schratt has a small villa close to the Imperial residence at Schonbrunn, and the Emperor usually breakfasts there, letting himself out of a door in the park with a latchkey and walking across the street. Frau Schratt returns with him and acts as companion in his daily walk in the reserved portion of the park, and usually she dites with him at the castle.

"Are you a tectotaler?" asked the employer, inspecting an applicant for a place. "I used to be, sir, but I reformed."



of which the Edition





MODERN CHRISTIANITY

Somebody once wrote something which he entitled "If Christ Came to Chicago." was more valuable than what followed it, for it contained an exceedingly important suggestion. It suggests an inquiry as to what Christianity ought to be in order to accomplish what it ought to accomplish in this twentieth century after the birth of its Founder. sane man questions the soundness, the wisdom and the sufficiency of the teachings of Jesus. Even those who deny His divinity and class Him among the great teachers of humanity, such as Zoroaster, Buddha, Confucius and others, never hesitate to admit that His teachings are better than theirs and present a working system of religion, that if employed honand in the simple form in which it was laid down, would produce better results than any other system. In other words, it is not necessary to argue to convince even an infidel that the teachings of Jesus are the best within the reach of humanity. And so, in approaching the consideration of Christianity in its relations to the people of Christendom in the Twentieth Century, we may assume that, as originally delivered by its Founder, it calls for neither apology nor explanation, but will be conceded at once by every one, whose opinion is worth anything at all, to be sufficient to meet the wants of mankind as a guide to right living and the best development of social con-

But some may ask, If this is true, why is not Christianity accomplishing more, why is it that after nearly twenty centuries, during which it has been preached and believed, is there so much wickedness and unhappiness in so-called Christian countries? Before attempting to answer this question it may be well to inquire for a little while into what the fruits of Christianity really have been. The races, which it has especially affected are those that occupied Europe at the beginning of the Christian era. Something has been done in the way of evangelizing the other races, but when the most that can be claimed in that way is compared with what has not been accomplished, the fruits of foreign missions may be left out of consideration for the purposes of this inquiry. What, then, was the condition of the European peoples two thousand years ago? Rome had reached a stage in its progress, when its material glory was resplendent but beneath the surface there was all manner of rottenness. The national likely was apparently able to distribute to the world, was honeycombed with physical, intellectual and moral decay. There is no need to particularize; one simple fact is sufficient and that is that the marvelous fabric of human wisdom known as the Roman Empire fell into ruins chiefly because of its inherent weakness. The nation was not fit to endure and so it perished. We know very little of the people whom the Romans called barbarians, but if we may judge of what they were two thousand years ago by what they were some centuries later when they appeared in the full light of history, their condition must have been one under which brute force was paramount. It is true that we find traces in our Teutonic ancestors, as far back as we can learn anything of them, of many of the most valuable institutions of the present day. It is true that these people had ideas of rough justice, self-government and personal liberty; but the sword was ever in their hands and their only creed was that of force. The history of the early part of the Christian Era is full of stories of cities pillaged, of thousands of innocent men, women and children massacred, of cruelty in its direst forms. It was to such a Europe as this that Christianity was preached. The people to whom it was taught in the first place refused to accept it, and so the Apostles turned their backs upon the Jews and sought to win over the Gentiles to the standard of the Cross. The work was a tremendous one, as we will realize if we reflect upon what had to be over-The instincts, ideas, beliefs and traditions that develop in races during uncounted centuries, cannot be eradicated in a month, a year or even in many generations. The Indians of North America have been in contact with Europeans for four centuries and while many of them have assumed the customs of the white race, the pure-blooded red man has not ceased to be essentially an Indian in his heart of hearts. But we need not go outside of our own nationality to establish this persistency of racial characteristics. The English, the Scots and the Irish have dwelt in the British Isles in touch with each other for a thousand years. Constant contact has doubtless rubbed off some of the sharper angles in their makeup; but the difference between them is hardly less marked in the days of Edward VII, than it was when Edward I. sat upon the throne. It was absolutely hopeless to pour Romans, Greeks, Goths, Huns, Vandals, Saxons, Danes, Franks, and all the rest of the medley of races, which occupied Europe two thousand years ago, in the mold of Christianity and turn out a uniform product. The Golden Rule is the best possible Lw of living; but when you think of the difficulty you experience in impressing it upon the little chap, who calls you father or mother, perhaps you will be less surprised at the manner in which it was received by the people of high Roman society, whose greatest pleasure was a fight to the death between gladiators, or upon the Hun warriors who amused themselves, when they captured, a town by tossing babies in the air and catching them on their spears. The simple truths of Christianity are difficult enough for us to appreciate today. How much more difficult, then, must they have been to the Romans, who on the one hand were imbued

with the grossest materialism and on the

other were interested in an absurd mythology,

or to the Scandinavians with their weird myths and the strange superstitions born of darkness and tempests? The wonder is not that these people did not become followers of Jesus Christ in spirit as well as in name, but that Christianity did not lose all semblance of its original form by reason of the many and

varied influences surrounding its development.

No one will deny that Christendom today is something vastly better than Europe of the First Century, and if we say that this change is due primarily to Christianity, we need not fear successful contradiction. It is true that no one can say with certainty what might have taken place in Europe if the people had not accepted Christianity and given its teachers a free hand; but when we consider what the effect upon their progress the religions of other races have had, we need not hesitate to ascribe the progress of Christendom to the influence of the Christian religion. Hence before we complain that Christianity has failed to do the work for which it was designed, we ought to endeavor to grasp some just conception of what it has accomplished.

But in the very nature of things this great force has not had a free course in the past, and so difficult is it for men to shake themselves free from the shackles which tradition has placed upon them that Christianity in some respects remains mediaeval until this day. Its teachers tell us the same things that are needed to appeal to the minds of the Romans and to the superstitions of the Barbarians. ignore the effects of their own teachings; they refuse to recognize that the gospel, whose ministers they aim to be, has greatly changed the mental attitude of Christendom. No one pleads for new truths: for indeed there are no new truths, but what many plead for is the old truths freed from the incrustations of ecclesiasticism. And this it seems ought to constitute modern Christianity. The following extract is from a paper published in the Arena:—

"It is generally admitted that whatever good there is in the world today is to a great extent due to Christian influences. Few men women can be classed as irreligious. Nearly all are believers in a Supreme Being, and nearly all of them are inclined to do what is right and just if conditions allow them to act according to their free will. Very few peohave mything against Christianity as Sin by Christ; but churchianity, that version which favors all the interests which are against them, does not appeal to the respect favor of the working classes.

"If the churches wish to draw the masses to them, they must show themselves to be their friends and benefactors. They must cut loose from Mammon, business and politics, adhere closer to Christ's teachings, and take up the cause of the downtrodden and the oppressed. They must help to improve the material condition of the working classes, so that every family may be housed under conditions favorable to health, decency, and morality, and be able, by their own labor, to live above misery and poverty. Under such condi-tions, it should not be difficult for Christian workers to bring nearly all of them to be strong adherents of Christianity."

There are other things than these to be said in this connection, and they may be spoken of at another time. Christianity is yet a tremendous power in the world and it can easily be made infinitely more potent, not only by directing its energies along the lines referred to in the above extract, but by utilizing the agency of Faith to its fullest extent.

FORCE.

The power which that vital force, which was referred to in our last article as the will, exerts over the will of others, and perhaps over inanimate nature, is regarded as one of the greatest of mysteries. As a matter of fact, no mystery can be greater than any other mys-We do not know why a stone released from the hand falls to the ground; we do not know why an acorn produces an oak; nor why a prism of glass divides a ray of light into colors that are always in the same order; nor why one speaker can thrill an audience by words, which, spoken by another, would be only empty sound; nor why, when the Divine Man said "Lazarus, come forth!" the dead man heard and obeyed. One of these things may seem more mysterious than another; but it is only more unusual. There may be a plane of ex-istence whereon the operations of the law of gravitation will seem more mysterious than the operation of the laws of faith. Therefore we may not dismiss occult forces as outside the sphere of inquiry, for they are no more difficult to trace to their last analysis than are the familiar forces which we use in the mere act of living.

During the last few years the Society for Psychical Research has been investigating certain alleged phenomena, and there has been much dispute as to whether, in point of fact, anything has been established; but there are every day phenomena, inexplicable only on the hypothesis that there exists an occult force, and, if it were not that we are familiar with them, they would seem quite as wonderful as anything which the late Professor Lombroso observed in his scances with the Neapolitan medium. Two persons will strike identically the same chords on a piano. One simply produces a noise; the other sends a tingling sensation through our whole being. One examiner asks a schoolboy a question, and the little fellow stands-mute and wondering; another asks it, and the answer follows instantly. You are ill, your trusted physician calls, asks a few questions, assures you there is nothing much the matter with you and writes out a pres-cription, and forthwith you feel better. You

look with displeasure at your dog, and he

look to one of approval, and he frisks around you in joy. What is the power by which these things are done? Surely here is a force as real as that which makes the needle point to the Pole, and neither more nor less mysterious. We accept these manifestations of power as a part of the ordinary things of life; but they are as well worth investigating as an alleged appearance of a spirit, and quite as wonderful. For more centuries than anyone can say with certainty, men saw the lightning's flash. A little while ago they began to investigate it, and the result is transmission of the human voice across hundreds of miles, and even of human countenances. A man speaks in Birmingham; his portrait is transmitted to London by the occult force hidden in the lightning, and the words he says as well, and both appear in the morning newspaper. And this is because men have investigated something that for generations they were warned against because it was one of the hidden mysteries of God's power. May it not be that one day the investigation of mental and spiritual forces will be begun on right lines and be crowned with results as marvellous and as unsuspected as those that have come from the study of electricity?

Not very long ago, scientific men felt compelled to postulate the existence of the ether, or, to express the idea in colloquial language, to assume that there is an all-pervading element by means of which light, electricity, and perhaps other manifestations of force are transmitted. No one knows what the ether is. It is not the air, but it is in the air, although absolutely distinct from it. It is in all solids. Wireless messages are transmitted against the most violent gales as readily as in a perfect calm. So far as any one knows, the ether does not move; it seems to be capable of vibration without beng displaced. But this only by way of illustration and as a basis for the suggestion that it is quite thinkable that we may be surrounded with a medium by means of which mind operates upon mind, thoughts are transferred, hypnotism is produced, faith is exercised and communication may be established with the denizons of a spiritual world. It may, as investigation proceeds, be found necessary to postulate the existence of such a medium, and there ould be nothing unscientific in so doing. There are already a sufficient number of things that are absolutely inexplicable except on the supposition that some known medium is capable of unsuspected possibilities, or that some unsuspected medium is capable of infinite possibilities. To make this rather abstruse proposition more clear, let us apply it to ordinary things. We say that a man is capable of arousing enthusiasm, while another is not; we are onscious when in the presence of some men that they possess the power of a great personality. How is this enthusiasm, how is this sense of power imparted? Is it by means of some known medium of communication, such as that which transmits the vibrations of a telegraphic instrument, or some other and yet ore subtle agency?
This is the point to which the consideration

force through this series of articles has brought us. We have come to the shore of a vast unknown ocean of speculation, and the most adventurous in thought have as yet scarcely ventured upon it. Yet there is no reason why we should not advance fearlessly in our investigations, for there seems to be a wind blowing out of the far distance and borne on that wind is a Voice, which says: "It is I, be not afraid."

SEDAN

The most important battle since Waterloo, far as European nations are concerned, and perhaps the most important when regarded from the standpoint of world interest, was that fought at Sedan on September 1, Sedan is a town in France, near the Belgian frontier, and here the Emperor Napoleon III., generals, 230 staff officers, 2,600 officers and 83,000 men were made prisoners of war by the Germans. This led to the overthrow the Second Empire of the French after an existence of 18 years. William I., King of Prussia, commanded the German forces, with Von Moltke as chief of staff. This battle did not end the war. Three days later the republic Simon and Gambetta as the civil heads and Trochu as the military chief. The Germans advanced on Paris to which they laid siege on September 19, the siege continuing until lanuary 30, 1871. Meanwhile William was crowned Emperor of Germany at the palace of Versailles, and the Pope was shorn of his temporal power. Victor Emmanuel had only been restrained from entering Rome by the influence of Napoleon III., and when that was destroyed he speedily achieved his cherished ambition and made Rome the capital of United Italy. The events which led up to these important results call for consideration; but first reference must be made to Napoleon III., by

whose folly the crisis was precipitated.

Napoleon, called the Third because the
Bonapartists claimed that Francois Charles
Joseph, son of Napoleon I. by Marie Louise,
was emperor de jure though not de facto, was son of Louis Bonaparte, brother of the first Napoleon, by whom he was created King of Holland. His mother was Hortense Beauharnois, daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first husband. Louis Napoleon, which was the full name of the third Napoleon, was born in 1808. He lived in France until the family. was banished after Waterloo. After varying fortunes he went to live in London, and at

Bonaparte family. In 1836 he engaged in an enterprise to overthrow Louis Philippe, King of the French, but it ended in disaster, and he was banished to America, where he remained a year, going to Switzerland in 1837 to wait on his mother who was dying, and after her death to England. In 1840 the body of Napoleon I. was brought to France from St. Helena, and Louis Napoleon sought to take advantage of the sentiment aroused thereby to make another attempt to dethrone Louis Philippe. It proved even a worse fiasco than his first attempt. He was arrested and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. While in confinement he devoted himself to the study of economic questions and wrote freely upon them. After six years he effected his escape and took refuge in England, where in 1848 he served as a special constable during the Chartist disturbances. In that year Louis Philippe lost his throne and Louis Napoleon returned to France to participate in the formation of the new republic, of which he was elected president in December, 1848. Three years later he put an end to constitutional government and on the following November an election was held to decide if the imperial dignity should be restored and the vote 8,000,000 in favor and 250,000 against the pro-

posal. He died in England in 1873.

The loss of prestige suffered by Austria in the Italian war encouraged the ambition of Prussia to oust that power from her place at the head of the Germanic federation, and Bismarck, who was the first minister of the Prussian King, saw that the time had come for action. It is to be remembered that Austria was a Roman Catholic power and Prussia Protestant. The feeling of which Bismarck was the personification was the cld one of Protestant North Germany against Catholic South Germany. But there were difficulties in the way of the Prussian statesman. No reason existed for war against Austria. In 1863 the Schlesing-Holstein question became acute. The history of the famous diplomatic question is too involved to be given here. It sufficient to say that after a very brief campaign Denmark was despoiled of these provinces, which Prussia and Austria took over in Over these two provinces the two powers quarrelled, and war was the result. The German states took sides with the leaders. Hostilities only lasted seven weeks and there was very little fighting except at Koniggratz on July 3, 1866, where the Austrian army of 250,000 men was completely defeated by a superior Prussian force. The completeness of the victory was attributed to the "needle gun," the first breech-loader, with which the Prussians were armed. This battle is sometimes spoken of as Sadowa, from a near-by village. The victory left Austria powerless and made Prussia the premier state in Germany, and in due time Austria was excluded from the Germanic federation.

Napoleon thought that France ought to receive territorial concessions to balance the enhanced power of Prussia and he proposed to annex Belgium, Luxembourg and other adja-cent territory. War became imminent, but cent territory. War became imminent, but there was no breach of the peace for three years, during which both Germany and France prepared for the struggle, which everyone saw was inevitable. All that was wanting was an excuse for fighting. This was easily found. Queen Isabella of Spain having been dethroned, the crown was offered to a Prussian prince. France protested, and the offer was declined. Napoleon then demanded that the Hohenzollern princes should agree never to accept the Spanish crown, and that the Prussian King should apologize for ever entertaining such an idea. Prussia's reply to this was to dismiss the French ambassador. Both countries prepared to mobilize their forces. Napoleon had been led to think that Austria, Italy and Denmark would side with France, but they held aloof. On August 1, 1870, active operations began. One German success followed another and the remarkable campaign culminated at Sedan. Bazaine held out in Metz for eight weeks longer, when he surrendered with 180,000 men. On May 10, 1871, peace was negotiated. By the terms of the treaty France ceded the greater part of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany and agreed to pay an indemnity of 5,000,000,ever suffered so tremendous a defeat in so short a time. Nearly 400,000 men and more than 7,000 pieces of artillery were captured by

A Century of Fiction

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Honore de Balzac

"The nearer the artist comes to reproduc-ing for us life in its totality the higher the rank we assign him among his fellows. Tried by this canon Balzac is supreme."
Unquestionably Balzac's genius ranks with

that of the greatest of the world's literati. Indeed, many of his admirers class him with Shakespeare in his wonderful power of delineating character and his remarkable versatility. He was an exponent of modern realism in that realism's best form, for he never lost sight of his ideals, nor spoilt the beauty of a picture by too great length of detail in its description, that is, unnecessary detail, for he was not one to curb his pen in trying to make the picture true. He has produced an enor-mous number of works, the greatest among was not one to curb his pen in trying to make this time the future emperor was 23 years of age. His older brother having died in 1830, and the son of Marie Louise in 1832, Louis Napoleon was the presumptive head of the was not one to curb his pen in trying to make the picture true. He has produced an enormous number of works, the greatest among which, and that which brought him an undying renown being the "Comedie Humaine," in

umes, a tale that deals with a long series of events and characters, each distinct and yet interdependent one upon another, the events and characters in fact that had figured in his stories for five years, one story being brought to bear upon another, and one character showing its relation to another. Only a master mind could have undertaken such a gigantic work successfully. His idea was to show the evolution of social and political problems, and the evolution of personalities by a "store house of documents on human nature," and he succeeds in doing more than this. He places before us in this work a world of living men and women, whose sorrows for the time being

are our sorrows, whose joys are our joys.
Balzac had the advantage of intimacy with many of the most gifted writers of his time. Victor Hugo was always a friend, and the author's relations with Theophile Gauthier and Georges Sand were very cordial. The person who exercised the greatest influence over his life with the exception of his sister Laure, whose loving sympathy acted as a stimulus and an inspiration always, was she whom he afterward married, Madame Eveline de Hanska.

Balzac was born at Tours, May 16, 1799 His parents were in no way distinguished, and Balzac, as a child, betrayed no especial talent. In fact, he displayed no ability at school, although he read enormously, and undermined his health by his close application to books. He was an extremely sensitive child, and had his masters made an effort to understand him, his love of reading might have been early turned to good practical account. As it was, receiving little or no encouragement, his first books were far from successful, being some-thing in the nature of "pot-boilers," which the author in later years wished to refuse to acknowledge. Though his mind teemed with themes and ideas, it was always a very diffi-cult matter for Balsac to write, and the first years of his manhood were so beset by debts and poverty that it is small wonder he could not forget his troubles in flights of rhetoric. But the germs of genius are to be found even in these early productions, and the work, entailed in their production served the author as a needful stepping-stone to higher and nobler effort. The very hardships he endured taught him essential lessons, and gave him a broader, fairer outlook upon life in all its various aspects. He learned from necessity to become a keen student of human nature, and the knowledge thus gained proved of inestimable bene-

It was in the year 1830, when he was 31 years old, that he began the greatest work of his life, the "Comedie Humaine," and it was in this year also that he produced seventy-one stories, long and short, articles and dramas. The next year literature was the richer by seventy-six additions, but he could not keep up this stupendous amount of work longer than two years, after that time devoting himself to lengthy novels almost entirely. He was always the despair of his printers, for he practically re-wrote his stories on his proof sheets, thus entailing enormous extra labor and expense. Composition never became an easy natter to him with all his practice.

He was not married until he was past fifty. The marriage was the consummation of a long friendship and love-affair. He met Madame de Hanska first when he was about thirty-three just after his eyes had been opened to the mistake of his intimacy with the Duchess de Castre, whose influence over him had al-ways been unfortunate. The beautiful young Polish woman gained her first knowledge of Balzac through reading his books, and be-coming interested wrote to him, a meeting following a short correspondence. Madame de Hanska was then the wife of a rich Russian and she had one daughter. Her friendship with Balzac was purely plantonic, and her husband had no objection whatever to the intimacy. Balzac himself, however, as the friendship ripened, realized that with him it was growing into something deeper, and began to hold himself aloof from the lady, who, not understanding his changed manner, grieved deeply. When her husband died Balzac returned to her, and confessed his love. She, loving him in return, would not marry him until her daughter had settled in life. Time passed, and Balzac eagerly impatient became absorbed in the passion of his love, and when at last happiness came to him it was almost too late, for he died the same year in which he married.

"Eugenic Grandet" is one of the stories belonging to the great cycle of fiction "The Comedie Humaine." The heroine is a young and lovely country girl whose father, a rich miser, allows his child no luxuries and begrudges her even the vital necessities. The plot hinges on the girl's devotion to her gallant cousin with whom she is in love and whom she contrives to serve in spite of her lack of money. When he goes to the West Indies they are engaged to be married, and the girl forgets all her deprivations in the fuliness of her joy. In time the father dies and Eugenie is left a rich heiress, but Charles, the cousin, has not heard the news when he writes asking to be released from his engagement as he finds he must do without love and marry money, having had the opportunity. Eugenic does not enlighten him as to the true state of affairs, but sends him a letter setting him free, though it breaks her heart to do so. contrives without his knowledge to pay his debts and settle a comfortable income upon him, thus clearing his name which had become dishonored. She herself marries a man who loves her, but her heart is always faithful to her cousin, and she spends her life'in a career of self-sacrifice.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN-

NATURE IN THE GARDEN

(By F. R. H. S.)

There is, it may be safely affirmed no phase of gardening that appeals in a greater degree the artistic eye than the tasteful grouping flowering plants amid natural surround-gs. Such a system is advisedly inapplicable to the 'ed or border, and even in the most thoughtfu.'v constructed rock garden the handiwork of man cannot but be apparent, but grassy glade and mossy bank may by a very slight expenditure of labor be spangled with a host of fair flowers, blossoming in as gra-cious abandon as though they had sprung spontaneous from Mother Earth. In the naturalization of suitable subjects due regard must be paid to the lessons learnt by a study of the informal groupings of the predominant partner, Nature. Nature does not plant in lines, squares, circles, or geometrical figures, but scatters her blooms as a sower does his grain, broadcast, and it is to a lack of perception of the importance of this simple rule that the failures, from an artistic standpoint, in the naturalization of hardy plants is almost invariably due. Of all flowers the daffodil perhaps lends itself most readily to the task of beautifying the outlying sward of the garden, for the home of the daffodil is in the grassland, and many an orchard in the deep South Devon coombes shimmers in the springtime with the pale saffron of countless lent lillies. all the stronger growing varieties of daffodils are well adapted to naturalization; indeed, some succeed better in the grass than in cultivated ground, such as Queen of Spain, while many kinds will reproduce themselves freely from self-sown seed.

The snowdrop's loveliness can only be appreciated at its true worth when seen in un-restrained freedom. Then, along the winding, woodland paths, beneath the over-arching branches of the great oaks and elms, the "Fair Maids of February" spread a broad, wavering line, their unnumbered, drooping bells gleam-ing like a veritable galaxy in the dark midwinter days; then grassy aisle and steep, ivy-mantled bank are a-glitter with snowy blossoms that venture to the verge of the still, moorhen-haunted lakeiet, or stretch away in ever-narrowing vistas between the great trunks of patriarchal trees, till, in the dis-tance, the satin sheen of the flowers mingles with the blue-grey of the foliage in a soft monotone: Often during mild winters in the Southwest the spreading male ferns stand in the open spaces of wood or shrubbery with every frond intact, until the snowdrops have spangled the surrounding ground with their white chalices, presenting a charming anomaly -the fern of midsummer associated with the flower of midwinter. Snowdrops are popularly supposed to flourish better in the North than in the South of England, but if a deep and moist root-run is available they succeed admirably along the southern seaboard, where in wooded valleys in the proximity of water they will establish themselves in countless thousands and will increase annually by self-sown seedlings.

In the spring the so-cailed "blue-bells," or wood hyacinths, spread an azure carpet around the silver-grey trunks of the beeches and beneath the burgeoning branches of oak and elm, their relative Scilla campanulata, though lacking somewhat of the grace of the blue-bell's bending flower-scape, being also easily estabin the woodland Some of the tulips, especially those of crimson and scarlet hue, are particularly effective in the grass, and a colony of grape hyacinths, of which Ruskin writes that the flower is "as if a cluster of grapes and a hive of honey had been distilled and compressed together into one small box of celled and beaded blue, when planted on a sloping bank, where the herbage is not too. coarse, creates a lovely picture with its closelyset deep-blue spikes. In open woods of deciduous trees, where the soil is not too heavy, the montbretias offer a charming autumnal display, their orange-scarlet scapes standing out in striking contrast to the green setting. In moderately damp ground the summer snow-flake and snake's-head fritillary are easily naturalized, a colony of the white form of the latter in a meadow being a beautiful sight Of windflowers the Apennine anemone, soft blue in colors, quickly becomes established in the grass and forms a lovely picture in the spring before the trees have unfolded their leaves, while the silver-blue Anemone Robinsoniana, blossoming around a tree-hole in a mossy dell, is one of the fairest sights conceivable. In the deep leaf-mould of the wood the hardy autumn cyclamens are thoroughly at home and blossom freely, seeding themselves until they are surrounded by hosts of young plants, and on a gently-sloping knoll the dog's-tooth violets star the sward with their spotted leaves and long-petalled blossoms.

Beneath the deciduous lawn trees no plant could have a better effect than the winter aconite in the early days of the year. In the cloudy weather the bright yellow, globular blooms, set in their Elizabethan ruffs of foliage, are individually very beautiful, even more so, perhaps, than when fully expanded in the sunshine, though in either case they are precious in the dull season of the year. It is, however, collectively rather than singly that they evidence their value, for the charms of the winter landscape are greatly heightened by the breadth of vivid color that they afford when they are present in their thousands. In the short-grass beneath the great, leafless trees the flowers are seen at their best, for where the ground is open the sheet of gold gleams afar. In shrubberies, on sloping banks, and by woodland walks the winter aconite will do well. The double meadow saxifrage (Saxifraga granulata flore pleno), known by the title of "Fair Maids of France," is an excel-

lent subject for naturalizing on the grass. In most cases plants established under deciduous trees produce their flowers while the overhanging branches are still leafless, but the meadow saxifrage waits until the leaves are expanded to reach its full beauty. A colony of thousands beneath the fresh green foilage of a spreading lime is one of the most beautiful sights imaginable. The-plant spreads rapidly, and, when once introduced, will enlarge its borders naturally year by year.

borders naturally year by year.

Of other subjects suitable for naturalization in the wild garden may be mentioned such herbaceous plants as the giant asphodel, the bergamot or bee-balm, an old-fashioned plant with deep crimson flowers and aromatic leaves, which in bygone days was wont to be used for rubbing the interior of the straw keeps in order that by its pleasant perfume the bees might be prevented from deserting their hive; the meadow cranesbill (Geranium pratense), with its large, blue flowers; day illies in variety, leopard's bane, the great evening primrose (OEnothera Lamarckiana), the tall, purple-flowered monkshood, golden rod; perennial sunflowers, and the stronger-growing kinds of rudbeckia, with starworts or Michaelmas dasies, the more vigorous of which are well fitted for naturalization in the wild garden. In the damper spots Solomon's seal,

while the delicately beautiful alpine clematis (Atragene alpina) is an exquisite object in the the late spring, when, clambering athwart some rocky ledge, it displays its narrow-petalled blossoms of soft blue and white.

For climbing over tree roots or rough places in the wild garden the morning glor is an effective subject, being particularly decorative when mantled with its large, snowwhite flowers. It is a rampant plant of very spreading habit, and for this reason should on no account be admitted into the border, but in the wild garden its predatory proclivities may be regarded with unconcern. In certain districts the brilliant flame nasturtium (Tropaeolum speciosum) flourishes like a weed, and where it shows trails of vivid scarlet over the sombre foliage of yews and other dark evergreens is strikingly ornamental. In the south, however, it but rarely shows the vigour that characterizes it in the North of England and in Scotland. Climbing roses of hardier sections, such as the Ayrshires and evergreens, are also well suited for the decoraof the wild garden if a deep and rich root-run is provided for them at the time of planting, when they will grow vigorously and flower profusely for years without requiring further attention.

been cultivated under the most varying conditions during many years there is not one example of this nature. Plants vary in constitutional characters as in characters of color, habit, time of flowering, etc., and these variations occur when they are reproduced from seeds. For this reason it would not be difficult to obtain a race of potatoes or of dahlias that would be hardy in England, but it could only be done by sowing seeds and selecting from each generation only those that survived after a frost.

The weather experienced in most parts of these islands from October to March was exceptionally trying to many plants. Even natives were injured by the severe frosts which followed on a late autumn and early winter of unusual mildness. It would not, therefore, be fair to conclude that a plant was unsuited to our climate because it wt: injured during last winter, but we may set down as doubtful stayers all that appeared to have died from cold. In the Kew Bulletin, No. 6, 1909, some particulars are given of the injury done to the various trees and shrubs which are grown out of doors in the national collection. Many plants are tried experimentally at Kew in the hope that they will prove hardy, and quite an interesting list could be made of the successes. These are, however, less numerous than the

nus, lusitanicus, recognitus, and salvioefolius. These may, therefore, be regarded as the best for ordinary planting. The Himalayan Magnolia campbelii and the Chinese M. delavayi, both reputedly tender, passed through the winter without injury.

The surprises among those plants which might have been expected to suffer, but did not, are worth recording. The most noteworthy are the new introductions from China, which stood the test well. They include Davidia involucrata, Ailanthus vilmorini, Liriodendron chinensis, Eucommia ulmoides, Berberis wilsonae, Viburnum carlesii, V. rhytidophyllum, Rosa hugonis, Itea ilcifolia, and Sophora viciifolia. The two Chilian beeches, Fagus antarctica and F. obliqua, introduced through Mr. Elwes a few years ago, were not injured.

It is understood that plants generally are tenderest when young, but the behavior of some things at Kew proves that such is not always the case. For example, old bushes of the New Zealand Veronica traversii were badly injured, whilst youngsters only two years old were scarcely affected. In like manner all the rosemary bushes were killed outright, but the two-year-olds were not hurt. In the winter of 1895 all the old plants of the Irish heath (Daboecia) were destroyed by the frost, whilst the youngsters survived.—The Field.

POINTERS FOR AMATEURS

Before good work can be done in the garden, the amateur gardener must have the proper tools. One can garden quite satisfactorily with a garden fork, spade, rake, hoe and trowel. Another great utility is a wheelbarrow. A few extra conveniences that will prove very useful, are a fifty-cent garden line, a seventy-five cent pair of pruning shears and a ten-cent hand weeder. Get a few feet of hose if you can afford it.

When digging a piece of ground, always begin at one end and work backwards. Thus you will not be bothered by the earth you have already broken. When digging, work in fertilizer or manure at the same time. Drive the spade or fork in as deeply as you can push it with the foot, lift it up and down, lift the clod of earth, give it a smart blow to break it and go on to the next spot.

Kitchen Garden

When digging soil for the vegetable garden, work in an application of well-rotted manure. A few wood ashes are useful.

Plant or sow hardy vegetables as soon as the ground is fit for them. These include mious, peas, spirach, radish, lettuce, carrots, beets and regions. Sow the seed in freshly-stirred soil.

A delicious plant for home growing is salsify or vegetable oyster. Sow the seed as early as possible. Handle the crop the same as parsnips. Sandwich Island is a good variety.

Among the Fruits

Spray the leaves of your currant bushes for currant worms when the leaves are half open. Use one ounce of Paris green to about ten quarts of water. Dusting with hellebore will also do the trick.

If there are no small fruit bushes in the garden, start a few this spring. They will grow almost anywhere, but good attention and care give best results.

Keep the old strawberry patch as clear of weeds as possible, but this is not so important as during the first year of its growth. If you are starting a new patch this spring, do not allow the plants to blossom. Cut the flower stalks and allow the plants to give all their attention to the production of runners and new plants rather than the production of fruit.

In the Flower Garden

Plants that have been started in the house should not be planted outside before being hardened.off. Expose them for a few hours a day at first to outside influences. A cold frame is useful for the purpose. If this is not available, place the plants outdoors and take them in at night until they become accustomed to outdoor conditious.

Bulbs that have been left in the ground for two or three years should be lifted after flowering. Take them to an out-of-the-way place in the garden and heel them in. Leave them there until Inly; then lift again and keep them in a dry place indoors until they are required for planting in the fall. When the time comes only the best bulbs should be selected.

On the Lawn

Bare spots on the lawn may be repaired either by seeding or sodding. Lawns that are becoming thin should be well raked and sown with some good lawn mixture that can be purchased from any seedsman.

If you propose making a new lawn, do the work thoroughly. The creation of a permanent sod depends largely upon the preparation of the soil. Dig it deeply and evenly. Before sowing the seed, have the surface fine and smooth. After sowing, rake and roll.

When pruning the rose bushes cut out all dead and weak branches. Head back the remaining ones to a few inches of the old wood. The best time to prune most roses is just as the buds are starting.

"Doctor, how soon, do you think, I'il be well enough to eat things that don't agree with me"

Bob—"Yes, since the Spriggses lost their money I have stopped calling there," Gertie —"How good of you! How thankful I am sure they are!"



OUTDOOR VICTORIA IN NOVEMBER

No better testimonial could be found as to the salubrious climate of Victoria than the above illustration. The roses were grown by James Simpson, Blanchard street, and were cut in his garden on the tenth of November, They are named specimens of the polyanthus, tea, and hybrid-tea varieties.

globe flowers (Trollius), and the meadowsweets are particularly effective, the first with its arching shoots of pendant, while beils, the second with its bright yellow blossoms, and the last with its feathery, ivory-white inflorescence, while by the waterside the kingcup will gleam with a golden sheen. The old, crimson herbaceous pacony if given a good start in rich soil and protected from undue encroachment of coarse vegetation, soon becomes established and affords a striking picture with its massive, double flower-heads, while of biennials the white foxglove is un-

surpassed for stately comeliness. The subject of natural beauty in the garden must not be dismissed without a reference to the many flowering climbers that. when suffered to grow in unrestrained free-dom, add possibly more than their less aspiring associates to the unconventional charm of the wild garden The honeysuckle or woodbine is one of the most delightful of our Brit-ish climbers, here swathing the tall trunk of a fir tree to a height of twenty feet or more with a pyramid of floral beauty, here hanging a veil of scented blossoms from craggy ledge or moss-grown ruin, here flinging its creamy trails from the loftiest shoots of a hawthorn. A lesson may well be learnt from the refined grace of these wildings of the rightful use of creepers in the untrammelled confines of the wild garden. Many of the clematis family are well adapted to such a use. The mountain clematis (C. montana) is an exceptionally vigorous grower, bearing its ivory-white starflowers in prodigal profusion during the late spring, and being especially valuable for growing by evergreen trees, over which, if it be given good soil at the start, it soon spreads its flower-trails Other clematises that are amenable to a like treatment are the virgin's bower (Clematis flammula), that in the autumn bears clouds of white sweetly-scented blossoms, and the yellow Clematis graveolens, that is little inferior to the traveller's joy in the attractiveness of its plumy seed-vessels. Some of the large-flowered clematises may also be employed in the wild garden with most satisfac-tory results. In the Southwest the wintertory results. In the Southwest the winter-blooming Clematis balearica, which produces its white, purple-spotted flowers in February, is perfectly hardy, and drapes walls and trees with its flowering growths at a time when all other members of its family are dormant,

THE HARDINESS OF PLANTS

Hardiness in a plant is understood to mean that it is so constituted as to be able to thrive permanently under the climatic conditions in which it is placed. A plant may be hardy in one part of England and not in another. Many plants can exist under a wide range of climatic conditions; these may be said to have a strong constitutions. On the other hand, many plants are able to bear only a limited range, a few degrees one way or the other, either of temperature or moisture or light, being in ome cases injurious and in others even fatal. There is no character in the plant which serves as an index to its constitution. We may obtain some idea of its hardiness, etc., from a knowledge of the conditions under which it in nature, although, as Darwin remarked, species in a state of nature are often limited in their ranges by the competition of other organic beings more than by conditions of climate. As every experienced gardener knows, it is only by actually testing plants newly introduced from a foreign country that we can be certain of their ability to stand our climate. There are numerous instances of plants newly introduced from a foreign country that we can be certain of their ability to stand our climate. There are numerous instances of plants which, under cultivation, not only live but grow with exceptional vigor in a cooler set of conditions than those they are found wild in. There are also as many in which a close imitation by the gardener of the natural conditions does not succeed. For this reason experimental cultures are of the greatest importance when we are dealing with new introductions. Even then we must take care not to assume too much on the behaviour of a plant in a certain garden or locality. Plants are sometimes killed by cold in one place and uninjured by the same degree of cold in another. The condition of the plant in respect of age, ripeness root action, and exposure often

materially affects its powers of resisting cold. The question of acclimatization requires to be treated with caution. It has been stated that plants can become habituated to different temperatures; that by a process of nursing and gradual hardening the cultivator may develop in the plant a harder constitution. There is no proof that this has ever been done. Among the hosts of tender exotics which have

failures after a spell of severe weather. The winter of 1894, killed many "imposters," as the late Mr. Charles Ellis termed those plants that were only doubtfully hardy, but that was in consequence of a long spell of very severe frost from mid-winter onwards. The damage done last winter was due to "softness" of the weather from October to December, followed a sudden fall of temperature just after Christmas. This was succeeded by alternating spells of quickening mild and chilling sewere weather, and coming as they did at a time when plants generally should be in their winter things. Those plants which are hardy only in the warmer parts of these islands, such as the cistuses, ceanothuses, escallonas, veronmyrtles, olives, pomegranates, tree heaths, and Himalayan and Chinese rhododendrons were among the worst sufferers. Bamboos generally were badly disfigured, the plants not having recovered even in July. Only two out of the many species grown at Kew came through uninjured namely, nitida and fastuosa, whilst the most trusted and commonest of all, metake, is now an absolute wreck. Three other species that were not badly injured are flexuosa, nigra, and quilin. Certainly no one seeing the Kew bamboos in July this year would be impressed by their appearance. The new Chinese Libocedru ma-crolepis was killed, whilst L. chilensis was uninjured. Among the rhododendrons rub ginosum, yunnanense, and sublanceuatum were either killed or badly injured. Buddleia globosa was cut to the ground, but has since started growth at the base, whereas the new Chinese buddleias were not affected. Ceanothuses were badly damaged. The beautiful Dendromecon rigidum was killed, although growing against a south wall.

Fremontia californica, from the same country, not only passed through the winter in a similar position unscathed, but it has since flowered splendidly. Romneya coulteri, another Californian plant, was uninjured. The protection afforded by a wall is seen in the behaviour of the beautiful New Zealand Plagianthus-lyallii, which was killed to the ground in an open border, but unharmed against a wall. The same thing occurred with Sophora tetraptera. Among the heaths the chief sufferers were australis, veitchii, lusitanica, and arborea. The only species of cistus that escaped were laurifolius, corbariensis, florenti-

Notes on Poultry Culture

The introduction of the handsome Black Orpington to the poultry fancy in 1887 was the means of starting a new era in poultrydom, for few will deny that the "manufacture" of this useful breed by the late Mr. William Cook, of St. Mary's Cray, Kent, gave a wonderful impetus to poultry-breeding, especially in exhibition circles, and the well-filled classes Orpingtons seen at most shows in this country are proof of the statement, whilst on the Continent and in the Colonies this breed is held in high esteem. In fact, it is extremely doubtful if any breed or variety of poultry redounds more to the credit of the above English fancier, and in these days, when so many breeds are imported from America and the Continent, it is a matter for congratulation that the Orpington was "made in England." From this massive black fowl many varieties have been bred, such as the buff, white and spangled, which, although probably proving better egg-producers than the original breed, cannot surpass its handsome appearance. For poultry fanciers' energies it has each year proved one of the most popular of fowls, and well-bred, typical Black Orpingtons change hands every season for substantial amounts, from £10 to £50, the latter price being paid for pullets hatched in February last. Thus a of birds approaching the standard of perfection is a valuable asset to the poultry fancier, for even sittings of eggs from pedigree prize-winning blacks cannot be purchased at less than 21s, whilst £3 is often made by leading exhibitors. The Black Orpington lends admirably to the skill and persistence of the fancier, its massive size (cocks weighing about 10 pounds, and often heavier) is appreciated in the show arena, whilst the general contour of the breed's shape cannot fail to attract admiration, especially when its lustrous metallic, greenish-black plumage is seen to perfection. As a general utility fowl it is not recommended to readers, who are advised to devote attention to the guff or white varieties, which have long been associated with prolific egg-production and good table properties, although it must be admitted there are a few prolific strains of Black Orpingtons. As a general rule, ordinary poultry-keepers, unless the show-pen is the desideratum, will not find them profitable, although they richly deserve space in these weekly notes.

When first introduced to the poultry-loving fancier, the breed was subjected to severe criticism, but after a few years they became popular, being good layers and excellent meat unfortunately, producers-but, in-breeding and the sacrifice of utility points for beauty of feather have militated against their usefulness, and the writer trusts that, notwithstanding the booming of new breeds, more attention will be given to prolificacy in future by From the late Mr. Cook's eldest son, Mr. W. H. Cook, whose well-established model poultry farm at St. Paul's Cray, Kent, is responsible for many hundreds being bred which achieve premier honors in the exhibition world, the writer learnt interesting particulars as to the original compound used to produce the Black Orpington. It appears in his travels as a poultry lecturer he found a great demand for a good table fowl that would lay brown or tinted eggs, be quite free from feathers on the legs, and display a plumage that would not show dirt; also a breed that would stand confinement and prove a good winter layer, besides being suitable for the show pen. At that time the breeds of poultry were not nearly so numerous as they are now; hence the need expressed. The breed under notice was stated to be the result of a happy combination of three of our best and most favourite breeds, i. e., the Minorca, Langshan and Black Plymouth Rock. Experienced fanciers will agree that the Langshan fowl is responsible in the main for the Orpington, and a more substantial or creditable foundation on which to build a new variety could not have been selected for producing white skin and flesh, long breast-bone, and good, massive frame. The Minorca, with its admitted wonderful laying powers and adaptability for confinement, made it a most useful ingredient, whilst the Plymouth Rock gave the necessary hardiness to resist extreme climatic conditions. Readers will understand that a good utility strain of Black Orpingtons should be not only good layers, but very hardy and active, and may be crossed with other breeds to advantage. Its large-sized, brown-tinted eggs always sell well, and when wanted for there is plenty of juicy meat on the breast. Thanks to a Black Orpington club (of which the successful breeder, Mr. W. M. Bell, Ringwood, Dorset, is hon. secretary), the breed has an extensive following amongst fanciers, and the competition at our classic shows is very keen, as witnessed at his week's great Dairy Show, where sixty birds, in two classes, faced the judge.

The note which recently appeared on poultry diseases being communicated to human beings has excited much attention, and many inquiries have been made. There is no doubt that the disease such as white comb or favus can be transmitted to man, whilst some experts testify that tuberculosis, and even diphtheria, in poultry, has caused trouble where reasonable precautions have not been taken.
All diseased fowls should be handled carefully, and the hands cleansed thoroughly, also disinfected, afterwards; from a cut or wound, or even abrasion, there is considerable risk. and all houses, runs, and vessels used should be well disinfected, whilst, as advised, all ailing fowls must be isolated, or their excretions will assuredly quickly set up disease amongst the remainder. Writing from West Mall,

Clifton, "I. A. N." has looked up an article by Dr. Leslie Roberts (Liverpool), contributed in March, 1909, to the "British Journal of Dermatology" on "Diseases of the Skin in Animals Communicable to Man," which states that "Favus in fowls is known as 'white comb,' the comb becomes covered with a greyish scab, a sort of concretion, which slowly extrudes and thickens, and may persist for some months confined only to the comb. It may spread rapidly over the head and neck, and eventually cover the whole body. The feathers fall out, the bird becomes emaciated, and may finally die of exhaustion. Fowls have been experimentally inoculated with the human favus-In respect to contagion, favus in the fungus. majority of cases is conveyed from person to person; but transmission from animals to men s rare—only one case out of forty-nine." Medical opinion may be divided on the subject, but that there have been cases demonstrates the need of care. The writer well remembers a few years ago a case being reported "Poultry" where favus had been transmitted by the hands to a poultry-keeper's face, and considerable trouble and discomfort ensued for many months. Hygienic treatment of poultry usually results in healthy stock, and here are numerous yards where hundreds of fowls are bred and reared year after year without any signs of disease or ailment; but to attain this clean bill of health unremitting attention to cleanliness of houses and the importance of change of soil or land as often as possible is given, which, of course, means xtra labour, but this is amply repaid by the immunity from sickness and vigour of the birds. It may be added that a well-filled scratching shed in daily use is an excellent preventative; also a daily feed of green food.

Poultry keepers are reminded that to enure profitable egg production three essential factors make for ultimate success-good hens from a known laying strain, congenial surroundings, and suitable food, all of which are easily obtainable. The hens must possess an inborn tendency to lay, also an excess of vigour to enable them to withstand the heavy drain on the system. Congenial surroundings must ensure physical comfort, and fowls never succeed better than when well housed in clean, roomy, warm houses, well ventilated and en-suring plenty of fresh air and sunshine; a dustbath kept well filled with dry ashes, for contentment is induced by poultry-keepers always providing a place free from disturbing influneces; hens must be made to feel happy, as is evidenced in fowls enjoying safety and freedom in unpretentious houses, fed on simple and wholesome food, producing an abundance eggs in depth of winter, whilst others kept in expensive houses and overfed on elaborate rations are generally unproductive. In fact, poultry-keepers paid more attention to the ccommodation for scratching exercise instead of ornamentation they would have better re-The third factor in egg-production, which is considered by many the most important, is the supply of food best suited to produce the greatest vigour of the reproductive system, at a season of the year when egg-laying is unnatural, for it should always be remembered that in her natural state the hen only lays during the summer months. The kind of food influences to a large extent the character of the product, whether meat or eggs are required. The egg is, of course, a manufactured product, made from food by a process of digestion; there is consequently a close relationship between the food consumed and product desired, which chemical investigation proves. If we examine the body of a hen fat, lean meat and bone will be found, whilst an examination of the food she eats will discover in wheat, for example, starch and oil (carbo-hydrates or fatforming material), the fat of the grain which when eaten by the bird goes to make heat, energy and fat. Small grains of gluten are to be seen, which is the lean part of the grain, utilized by the bird to make the lean meat. Further the bone of the wheat is the mineral matter (the ash), which when assimilated makes bone and egg-shell.

The importance of balancing the rations must never be overlooked, for if the food is deficient in bone and other mineral matter, soft-shelled eggs will be found. A deficiency in protein means weakly chickens, whilst an excess of easily digestible carbo-hdrates causes an excess of fat, all showing the necessity for properly balanced rations to produce perfect fowls and perfect eggs. It is not surprising that a hen whose body contains 21 per cent of proteni and her egg more than 11 per cent of the same nutrient will fail to grow well or lay satisfactorily if her food be deficient of these No one ration is suitable under every condition, for what is most profitable for one breed is unsuitable for another. A flock of fowls kept in exposed positions must be fed differently from those given shelter, and ra-tions or old fowls are hardly suitable for young stock of some breeds. It is therefore wise to understand the composition of various foods, to add or subtract as required. Thanks to manufacturers' exertions, an analysis of any food can now be obtained, and time and trouble saved by purchasing a meal with guaranteed analysis, rich in the various constituents, which can always be reduced by blending of middlings or sharps to the required rations. An excellent menu for the month of October will be found in the following: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, four parts middlings, two parts each of barley meal, meat meal and ground maize; the maize and barley should be scalded and dried off with middlings; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday four parts Spratt's poultry meal, two parts ground oats, pea meal,

and clover meal; all should be scalded and dried off with middlings. The quantity given must never exceed one handful per bird, and should be eaten at one meal. Green cut butcher's bones (one-half ounce per bird) should be the midday meal, together with green food, which must never be omitted. Sunday either menu may be given. The last or third feed should be of sound grain, always scattered in litter or dried leaves in a scratching shed, or as widely as possible on pasture land, so as to induce exercise. A small piece of sulphate of iron, about the size of a pea, given in the drinking water, will be of benefit this month. Grit must be regularly supplied.

THE AURORA BOREALIS

The recent magnetic storm with the usual accompaniment of aurora has directed attention to the cause of the phenomena, and notwithstanding positive assertions like those of Sir Oliver Lodge or the more cautious utterances of Dr. Chree, it must be admitted that no satisfactory explanation of the complete phenomenon is forthcoming. The one fact that the recent discussion has made evident is that there is at present no theory which meets with general acceptance. One may go so far as to say that it is uncertain whether magnetic disturbance is the agent that produces auroral display or the converse, or indeed in what particular manner the two are related. All authorities are inclined to trace, the original source to the sun, but when details are discussed divergences soon make themselves apparent. One school conceives the sun to be a source of cathode rays capable of setting up secondary rays in the earth's atmosphere. Anwhich the distinguished physicist Professor Arrhenius, is the main exponent, would trace the phenomenon to the passage of electrical particles driven through out atmosphere by the repulsive action of light. Others see in the influence of ultra violet light, or some such solar bombardment as that suggested by Arrhenius, acting on cirrus clouds, pre-sumed to consist of negatively electrified particles, a means whereby the ions in the earth's atmosphere are set in motion, which in their turn may give rise to luminiscence in the upper regions of the air. There are yet other suggestions depending on solar spots or solar prominences, in which no definite mechanical action is postulated, but reliance is placed upon the mere fact of coincidence in time.

It is highly probable that our magnetic storms and the associated phenomena may be described as a function of many variables, and if we consider how complex are the results of bservation it is evidence that in our present knowledge of the problem no simple cause will prove a satisfactory explanation. As an instance of complexity it may be pointed out that though in these latitudes we are accustomed to regard aurora and magnetic storms as intimately associated, that connection is by no means so constant or so remarkable in Polar regions, where the manifestations are more frequent. The magnets are apt to be provokingly quiet when the spectacle of the aurora is most brilliant. The spectrum, too, can present marked differences, showing great deviations from uniformity. On the last occasion the band in the red generally connected with "crimson" aurora was missing. These variations might be explained by the introduction into the upper atmosphere of cosmical dust in greater or less quantity, but such a suggestion is of course a pure guess, having no sure foundation of observation. Then if we are to regard sunspots as the origin we have not only to explain how we can get aurora without sunspots and vice versa, but why an auroral display should be a matter of hours while the sunspot will last for weeks and months. A combination of spot and prominence has been evoked to explain this difficulty, and since the prominence has a much briefer existence than the spot, the suggestion strengthens the hypothesis. Professor Fowler, of South Kensington, has shown that in the case of the recent spot, which is supposed to have some connection with the great magnetic storm, the C line was reversed, indicating that a prominence was projected over the spot. The same peculiarity has been noticed on other occasions when a magnetic storm has been active on the earth, and though in such instances we may not have to do with a true cause but simply with associated phenomena, no deviation from uniformity may be over-looked when trying to find a solution of the

The Copp-Clark Co. have recently published a charming collection of short stories by Gilbert Parker. Mr. Parker is unquestionably one of the foremost of novelists, and in his particular line he is without a peer. There is no one quite so much at home in the picturesque and historical localities of Canada as he is, no one more conversant with the different types of Canadians, no one happier in descriptive detail of things peculiarly pertaining to the Great And yet there is nothing narrow about his tales, they possess a world-wide interest, for the subjects he deals with are always worthy of the worthiest readers. There is breadth in all his stories, and a vein of heroism even in the simplest of them. Mr. Parker is a novelist who exalts, not always perhaps in a noticeable degree, but the influence is there nevertheless, and the reader is that much the better for it. His style is forceful and direct, his language of the best always, there is a wholesomeness about his stories that distinguishes them from many of the modern literary productions, he reflects the very best of all things Canadian.

Among the stories in his latest volume it would be hard to select which is the most deserving of commendation. Each of them is distinct in its interest, and all are exceptionally good.—"Northern Lights," by Gilbert Par-ker, The Copp-Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

Training Human Character

(Read at the session of the Women's Council at Victoria.

The most potent factor in the upbringing children, I believe to be environment, by which I mean all those influences which mould the human character for weal or woe—so placing them in surroundings which will encourage the full growth and maturity of the good in each life and tend to repress and overome the weak or possibly vicious traits which lurk in each young heart, for, from the earliest moments when consciousness begins to dawn upon the young child, one who observes can see the conflict which, until life's end, will exist between the good and the bad, between the spiritual and the material, between law, whether it be of God or nature, and self-will—and the whole of education should be directed to the establishment of law and goodness, as the governing principles of life, in opposition to self-will and self-indulgence.

"There is so much bad in the best of us And so much good in the worst of us'

and this good and bad. I am satisfied, can be, to a large extent, regulated, with the blessing of God upon the parents' work, by the good gaining the preponderating weight in child's mind and heart, and even if the scale may at times tip in the direction of wrong-doing the training in goodness, and the happy impulse to a high life which that training has given, will, I feel sure, sooner or later, readjust the scale in the right direction; and is where a loving, watchful and wise parent's work is most deeply needed.

The power which is exercised by one mortal over another has been called "The Alchemy of Influence," and indeed the power possessed by earnest souls does partake of the science of moral chemistry, transmuting baser metal into pure silver and gold, and steadily raising the standard of life and morality and true hap-

The two strongest principles upon which influence depends, the most lasting and powerful are love and example. The influence for good which can be exerted by a parent upon his child can be multiplied a thousandfold by the conviction that the chief inspiration of the work he does for his boy or girl is done from love rather than duty, not simply because the law of the land imposes upon him the care and responsibility of its upbringing. Let the children feel and see that they are the dearest and nearest sources of happiness to the parent, that their welfare is the parents' first care, and that they hold in their little hands the parents' happiness, both present and future. ove can persuade and direct and control in a more powerful way than any other agency, and more can be done with a loving arm about

a child than can be accomplished by severity.

Love employs several agents in training a child. The first is obedience, then honour and kindliness and industry.

Obedience should be a cardinal law in all households. It regulates the child's attitude to the parent, and renders the whole atmosphere peaceful, for an unruly child is a disturbing element. The obedience should be prompt, otherwise a great amount of energy is wasted both by the parent and child in the struggle as to who is to win out, and each time there is a protracted conflict of wills renders it harder the next time for the child to give up, and predisposes it to assert itself more determinedly, and while that self-will is growing stronger in the child it is becoming less prepared to accept and obey the Divine will, upon which the parental authority is based. The responsibility of a parent is immense, and I feel sure that upon obedience, prompt and unquestioning in the earlier time of the little life, and later on to be yielded promptly from habit and reason, will create in the child a great source of happiness, for it will eliminate that constant warfare of spirit which renders it impatient of control, and converts what might be a fine character into a grumbling, dissatisfied man or woman.

Honour should be held up to a child as the highest virtue. It should be taught to make good all its promises—to tell the truth at all costs-to keep his or her word-to be honest to the utmost—to play the game fairly and squarely—never to overreach or take a mean advantage in play or any of those games which ought to teach a lesson of being modest in success, or manly in defeat. It is a good thing to put children on their honour from earliest years. The consciousness of trust imposed in them, making them anxious to justify that trust.

I once heard an apostrophe to honour from the lips of a young man who was slowly passing away from life. His young brothers were gathered about his bed and he said to them, Boys, keep your honour as a most precious ewel, clasp it to your breast, never give it up or any consideration, never lose it. If health is lost it may be restored, if wealth slips away it may, by industry, be regained, but if you lose your honour it can never be the same stainless jewel, so guard it as you would your

Kindliness and generosity, I bracket to-gether. The spirit of "loving one's neighbour as one's self" should be exhibited in the family circle from earliest years. A child can be taught to divide its pleasures and good things among those with whom it is surrounded, and can be shown the unloveliness of keeping

everything for itself.
Habits of industry can be instilled very

little hands should be accustomed to do things Boys and girls should both be taught to use simple tools, as a knowledge of how to use them would render them much more independent, and save many a piece of furniture and what is of moment also, many a small bill for repairs. Have some duty or duties for each boy and girl which he or she is expected to perform for the well-being of the family, and make them understand that the whole family is for its comfort and happiness, interdependent, Especially would I lay stress upon the interest which should be taken in their education - seeing that they are regular in their attendance at school—that their lessons are learned, and that they are on time, thus cultivating the virtue of punctuality.

One thing certainly should be borne in mind by every mother, and that is that she should know where her children are, or may probably be found, all the twenty-four hours. Let it be the rule that they must be home before darkness sets in-and, mothers, see that there is a cheery welcome to each child as it comes in, making home and the mother's arms a glad shelter from the darkness and its evils. No boy, or girl should be out after dark, unless a duty calls, for when there is no longer light to play there should be no loitering about ne playground or streets.

Discipline of some description seems imperative for breaking the parental law. It should never be imposed from temper, but the child should be made to feel that if it transgresses it must expect punishment, which ought to be given in reason, lest the child lose the vision of the loving father in the severe judge of the home court.

Professor Drummond has said that "It is the law of influence that we become like that which we admire." In childhood there is no hero like the father, no sweeter conception of woman than is embodied in the word "mother." We who are parents do not always remember that our example is constantly impressed upon those young minds whose ideas are swayed by those more immediately about them, and will be crystalized by time into powers of good or powers of evil, and upon us rests the responsibility of the moral and physical training of our children, and example is one of the most powerful elements in the formative period of the human life. Watch any little boy or girl, and you will find it in its play copying its parents; the girl caring for her doll as she sees her mother do for the little babe in arms, and the boy doing the things he sees his father delight in. Parents should say or do nothing they would not like repeated in their child's life. Be all that you would wish your children to be.

An eminent Cardinal has said that if he had the first ten years of a child's life he felt he could so fix the principles of his church in its heart that he would have little fear losing its fidelity afterwards, so highly did he estimate early influences. Above all teach your children that they are accountable to Almighty God for all they say or do, and that they owe Him allegiance as their God and Father and King.

"Guard their first springs of thought and will And with their God their spirits fill."

When you have done your best for your children be patient with them, for they are only children, and love them—love them whether they please you in everything or not, and believe that the good seed you sow must yield good fruit sooner or later.

Sir William Hamilton, that noted mathematician and scientist, upon being asked what is the strongest force known replied, "Love is the greatest dynamic force known." Above all things let the children feel its full power to ensure their happiness and well being, and teach them that your love is only a faint reflection of the love and care that they daily receive from their Heavenly Father.

Lastly, I would say, not only refrain from setting a bad or indifferent example to your children, but set a positive one of right living and right thinking. Guard against censorious ness, see the best in people and things, and fill your children's thoughts and minds with all beautiful things in nature and literature. Of this last the Holy Scriptures are of supreme excellence and highest authorit learn of them, for they will make them "wise unto Salvation." Teach them hymns and sing with them. When they go out into the world the Scriptures and hymns and other refining writings which have been learned in their youth will prove a safeguard from loer, or it may be, evil influences.

Take the children to church, to join in the public worship of God, and at least once a day in the home gather them together to ask God's blessing and praise Him for His goodness to "the children of men," and give them religious instruction as well as sending them to the Sunday School.

Be reverent to all that is connected with the worship of Almighty God, and in the keeping of His commandments you will lead your children to that highest distinction possible to man, "to be called the children of God."-Margaret Bruce Robertson.

New Page (to the housemaid of a poet)-"Do tell me why he is always standing before the mirror?" Housemaid—"Sh! He is thinkin' how he'll look when they raise a statue to

Judge-"I don't think that women have carly in life, and children can be made to employ the releves usefully, and it can be made a pleasure and duty to help their parents. The always been vain; you know women were made before mirrors." Fudge—"And they've been before them ever since."

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

A FEW REMARKS.

(Richard L. Pocock).

The one absorbing topic of the week is the deplorable. shooting accident at the Summit At the time of writing, the affair is a mystery so far as the general public is concerned. Various stories have appeared in print to the effect that the police know who the party is who did the shooting, but refuse to make known his name without instructions from the attorneygeneral's department. We have been told first that the party is in a state of mental and physical collapse, and then are informed the next day that the police do not as a matter of fact know who he is, but only have a suspicion. If they really do know, and the party is not man enough or mentally capable of coming forward and owning up himself, they are allowing, by withholding his name, the possibility of unjust suspicion to fall on the heads of other innocent parties who were known to be hunting in the vicinity of the shooting. It looks to an out-sider as if they most certainly did not know. Before this is in print, the mystery will no doubt be solved, but at present date there is a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among sportsmen, and naturally so. If the shooting was done by a boy, as seems most probable, it is easy to understand that on hearing the shouts of his victim, he would be panic-stricken and would run without making any attempt to ascertain what damage, if any, he had done; it is hard to understand the same action in a grown man. In shooting accidents of this serious nature there must always be some sympathy for the poor devil who does the mischief in his hour of horror and remorse. This sympathy can hardly be extended in the case of one who is not man enough to admit his responsibility openly, especially after his turning what was no doubt an accident in the first place, into a dastardly crime, by running away from the victim of his carelessness, when he must have heard his cries for help. And this is putting it a great deal more mildly than most are putting it now in general conver-

Accidents will always happen, but measures can and should be taken to minimize the chance of the occurrence of such accidents as this. One very obvious one is the restriction from the use of firearms of boys not yet of a responsible age. There is a law on the statute books I believe, which the carrying and use of firearms by any person under the age of fourteen This is a law which is not adequately enforced, and, even if it were, the age limit is too low. How often do we hear the remark passed; "Look at that kid with a gun as big as himself, isn't it a wonder there are not more accidents when they allow youngsters like that to handle guns?'

Every user of a gun should be required to ke out a license. The cost of a license need take out a license. not be very great, but postmasters and others who might be authorized to sell such licenses should be required to satisfy themselves that they are not issuing them to any but responsible persons, and every user of a gun should be required to produce his license on demand at any time when he is carrying a gun. Acciwould still happen, doubtless, but they would be much less frequent.

"Outdoor Life" printed a little while ago the following pertinent remarks of State Game Warden Nowlin, of Wyoming:

"A year or two ago, the newspapers compiled a list of seventy-two fatalities in the hunting fields of the United States for one year. Such appalling statistics suggest some drastic remedy. Nearly all this killing was states have already enacted carefully drawn statutes which provide severe penalties for the inexcusable carelessness of hunters. I am of the opinion that we should take time by the forelock' and serve notice upon the too eager sportsman that they will have to face a felony charge if they main or kill a human being while in pursuit of wild game. A man killed accidentally is just as dead as if he were purposely shot, and the loss and grief to the family and friends is not mitigated by the plea of accidental shooting. Hunting is a highly commendable form of recreation, and, under Hunting is a highly sensible restrictions, ought to be encouraged: but notice must be taken of reckless shooting, and means employed to minimize the consequent danger to human life. If a notice were printed upon each hunter's license that the accidental wounding or killing of any person by the holder thereof, while hunting, would be punished as manslaughter, it would serve well towards preventing hunting accidents."

No boy should be given or allowed to buy a gun of any kind without being properly schooled in its use, and duly instructed in its death-dealing powers. There is a criminal responsibility resting on the parent who puts a gun in the hand of his son, without first being quite sure that he has brought him to understand fully its danger if improperly handled. youth with his first gun is naturally impatient to be killing something, and, if his impatience is not curbed, and he is not taught restraint at the first, he is liable to kill the wrong thing. Some score of years or so ago, a good old English sportsman of the old school gave me my first lessons in the handling of a shot gun, and his methods were so simple and at the same time so effective, that venture to describe them to others who may take a young hopeful in hand for his first lessons in the handling of a

To begin with, before putting a gun in my hand, he gave, me a short, but impressive lecture on the powers of the weapon, explaining

that, although for sporting purposes the range of a shotgun was roughly taken to be about forty yards, it was none the less capable of doing mortal injury at a much greater distance. He explained the dangers of glancing pellets from trees, fence-rails, the ground, and other hard substances, and then, after thoroughly impressing on my mind the deadly nature of the weapon he was about to entrust me with, he taught the one great rule, which any man who ever handles a gun should always observe at all times: Never hold or carry a gun, even though you are absolutely positive that it is not loaded, in such a way as to make it possible for it to point in the direction of any living thing, including yourself, except when actually aiming at game. Having shown me the correct way to carry a gun, he took me out with him, giving me an empty gun to carry, and no cartridges for the first day. He promised that, if I carried the gun in a safe manner during all the time we were out that first day he would let me have some shots the next day, but assured me that, if only for an instant, he caught me handling it in a dangerous manner or carrying it in any way but as he had shown me, he would make me carry an empty gun again for the next day, and not allow me a shot until I had stood the test absolutely perfectly for a whole day. That was a lesson which sunk so deep in the mind of a school boy, dead anxious to learn to shoot, that it has never been forgotten.

Running deer with dogs is against the law. Good sportsmen respect the law, but, unfortunately, there is a class of gunners who frequent the woods who are not good sportsmen at all, the sort of men who are chiefly responsible for the thinning out of the game through their greed in days gone by when they tell us they used to bring home thirty or forty grouse to a man for a day's shooting, as if it were something to be proud of. Some of this kind of sportsmen were seen running deer with dogs at Shawnigan last Sunday, the result being the slaying of a doe with buckshot. Sportsmen who are brave enough to risk their lives in that district assure me that this is not an isolated instance, but that it is the regular practice of many of those who go out of town to hunt deer in the country adjacent to the E. &

But why use buckshot? Why not stretch a net across the runway (as the Chinese do) and not spoil good meat with shot holes.

A game warden or two to do a little hunting themselves in the country where this deer running is carried on might act as a deterrent, even if no arrests and convictions took place.

Well "Ack and yo shall receive." Well We are told "Ask and ye shall receive." we will keep on asking.

A correspondent writes to ask what we consider the safest costume to wear in the woods, seeing that a red hat appears to be no protection. This is a puzzler. A red hat I never did consider much of a safeguard; it does not show up well in all lights, and in the fall the woods are full of bright red tints. If you wear a brown coat you look like a deer to the man who is not accustomed to seeing deer, except in his imagination. If you wear a grey coat he will pot you for a squirrel; squirrels in this part of the world are no good for food or for their hides, no good at all, in fact, except to give pleasure in seeing them, to those of us who are foolish enough to take pleasure in this kind of thing, but that is a detail, they have life, and it can be taken with impunity, therefore beware of making yourself look the least bit like a squirrel.

You might wear striped clothing, but then you run the risk of being taken for a chipmunk, whereas, if you adopt a checked or spotted pattern, you like too much like a foolhen or Armour-plate is a trifle cumbersome in the bush, besides they sell guns nowadays for shooting deer which are guaranteed to penetrate half-an-inch and more of steel. We give it up; better stay at home and teach your setter parlor tricks.

A WARNING BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

In a very striking article entitled "The ica, Mr. William Hornaday describes a state of things in the country below the line which may well be studied by Canadian sportsmen containing as it does many a lesson which we can take to heart and profit by now befort it is too late. The article follows

For the protection of wild life, a republican form of government is unquestionably the worst in the world. The worst men in America are the ones who feel that they are the real lords of creation, and that being in a land of liberty, they are licensed to do exactly as they royally please. It is that spirit that is manifested in New York and many other cities in the form of rubbish on the streets, rubbish and despoiled shrubbery and flowerbeds in public parks, rowdyism on trains and wholesale burglaries and robberies. Thanks to the lawless element now becoming so dominant in this country, our once prized "freedom" has already become a Dead Sea apple.

The Americans of 1959 will find here a country in which there is no hunting for real game, outside of the rigidly protected areas. The forces of destruction are so strong, so merciless, so all-pervading and so lawless, their power to pulverize all wild life is (apparently) beyond resistance. The people of America, as a mass, are apathetic regarding the enforcement of even the most reasonable game laws; and in many game districts a conviction by jury is almost an impossibility,

I think that in another twenty years or less the "do-as-I-damn-please" spirit will give us. outside of the game preserves a barren and gameless America, everywhere between the Barren Grounds and the great forests of the tropics. It is for this reason that some of us are bending our energies to the making great game preserves instead of squabbling with sportsmen over the "bag limit" and season dates for killable game that will totally

Lack of Public Support

This looks like a digression; but it is not. It is the crux of the whole wild-life situation. We make good game laws, well nigh everywhere that game exists; but no state can put into the field ten thousand wardens that would be necessary to protect her wild life from her two thousand or ten thousand lawless game killers! Take the case of Long Island, here under our eves.

There is a splendid state game commissioner, an equally splendid chief game pro-tector, and ninety-six as fine game wardens as one could wish to see. They all do their utmost; but in view of the lawlessness of about ten per cent of the people of this eight million state, it would require the services of one thousand game wardens to really and truly enforce the game laws of this state. Today, in view of the lawless spirit of 'certain hunters on the south shore of Long Island, it would take twenty additional men to break up the lawless duck killing that now goes on every winter and spring, openly and defiantly. As usual, public sentiment along the south shore is either hostile to the anti-spring shooting law, or else apathetic; and so long as that is the case, how many honest men will it take to watch all the rogues, day by day, hour by

Persons who have not specially looked into the matter have not the faintest conception of the power and deadliness of the forces that constantly are warring upon wild life. In the United States, so I have been told by a very competent authority, about five hundred thousand shotguns are sold annually, and about seven million loaded cartridges. Perhaps three million cartridges are reloaded annually. Of this enormous output, perhaps one-tenth are used on clay pigeons; and the remainder, whatever it may be, is aimed at wild life. A very effective breechloading shotgun of Belgian make can be purchased for five dollars, and no alien laborer who desires to kill our songbirds for food is too poor to buy one! It is true that in New York and Pennsylvania certain new laws against the ownership or use of firearms by unnaturalized aliens are at present a little troublesome to Angelo and Sinkewiczs, but inasmucli as the aliens now hold the balance of power in this part of the world, I am sure those annoying laws soon will be repealed. The societies for the defense of Italians will see to that.

Throughout North America generally, what are the principal factors in the destruction of wild life? It is easy to catalogue them, in the order of their deadliness. Here they are:

1. The "resident" pot-hunters, who kill game all the year round, part of the time for ale, and part of the time to save butcher's bills.

2. The commercial killers, who slaughter to secure salable plumes, hides, teeth, oil, fertilizers, or other products.

The sportsmen, who shoot according to law, but kill to the limit that the law allows, regardless of the future.

Wanton destroyers generally, who kill wild creatures because they can, regardless of reason or decency.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands o good men and women are striving to shield our birds and mammals from annihilation, I believe that hroughout our own country there are about fifty times as many persons seeking to destroy wild life as there are endeavoring to protect it! In our market there are ten patterns of modern, high-power, long-range sporting rifles, using smokeless powder, and telescopic sights if the users so elect. All of them are repeaters, and one is automatic. And now, as the finishing touch to the big game, and to rob it of its last chance to escape, comes the Maxim noiseless attachment, the climax of ingenuity, deadliness and unfairness. When game is robbed of its last chance, and killing is made so easy that he worst bungler on earth can make a "good bag," why not poison the game and shorten the bother?

For the State to Say

And there is the automatic shotgun of evil fame, that shoots five cartridges in response to five pulls on the trigger. When Pennsylvania enacted a law against it-in spite of one of the best lobbyists in the world-a country justice decided that he law was unconstitutional and in restraint of a legitimate industry. On the appeal, Judge O. R. Day, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania handed down a decision that is at once the most logical, comprehensive and altogether beautiful opinion that ever came from the bench bearing upon implements and methods for the destruction

When the country magistrate gave his decision in favor of the automatic gun people, the fact was emblazoned in dozens of periodicals; but thus far I have not seen Judge Day's opinion published in any periodical save "Shield's Magazine." But the opinion of this judge is going to be circulated, nevertheless. It asserts that any state has the constitutional right to say by statute how her wild life may or may not be killed or captured; and all the "industries" must regulate themselves accordingly.

We have no longer any wild bison, save

one small band of about twenty.

The elk remains with us only in the Yellowstone region and the Olympic Mountains of Washington, plus a few individuals in a few individuals in a few other localities.

Antelope exist in widely scattered bands, to the number of about five thousand.

The big horn mountain sheep is now rarely seen in the United States, and it is threatened with total extinction at an early date outside of the game preserves.

mountain goat is not yet so rare in the United States as the mastodon, but wherever it may legally be hunted it soon will be. The passenger pigeon is gone forever.

The heath hen (of Massachusetts) may be

blotted out any year. The pinnated grouse of the West now exists in a few localities only.

The splendid sage grouse is fast being shot off the cattle plains and soon will disappear. The wheat whooping crane is very nearly

extinct. The trumpeter swan is so nearly extinct that skins are not procurable.

The California condor will last about

years longer. The Labrador duck and great auk are quite

extinct.

The "plume birds" of Florida are but little more than a memory; and so are the searlet ibis, roseate spoonbill, and flamingo.

Fur Seal Doomed.

The fur seal has been reduced from about four million to about thirty thousand only; and if the United States government does not quickly execute with Canada and Japan a new treaty, providing for it a ten-year close season, the species is doomed!

Today it is our duty to devote our space and thoughts are energies to a consideration of practical ways and means by which to preserve the remnant of wild life.

In the enforcement of existing laws there are tons of heavy work to be done. We must not make the mistake of dweling too long, or too exclusively, on the making of new and better We must not The United States needs about five thousand clubs and committees working hard to secure the enforcement of the good protective laws that are already on the books, but are not enforced properly.

Wild Life an Asset.

The wild life of any country is the property of the nation, and if preserved it forms a valuable public asset. To protect it is not only good statesmanshp, but it is also one of the bounden duties of good citizenship.

No wild game can long endure slaughter for commercial purposes! As the supply of legiimate game sinks lower and lower, the market shooters and caterers encroach more and more on the list of birds that once were forbidden. Fancy a sora-rail or a reed-bird as a thing to When a large cold-storage house in New York City was searched in 1903, the officers of the State Game Commission found the following dead birds: 8,058 snow buntings, 7,607 sand-pipers, 5,218 plover, 7,003 snipe, 788 yellow legs, 7,560 grouse, 4,385 quail, 1,756 ducks, 288 bobolinks, 96 woodcocks.

The protection of wild life is partly a mater of business, and partly a matter of sentiment. Every American farmer with a grain of reading intelligence now knows that the killing of insectivorous birds means certain financial losses to him. The most intelligent farmers know that only the Cooper and Sharpshinned hawks are so destructive to other bird life that they deserve to be shot on sight. Next, it is to be hoped that every farmer wil learn that surplus house cats are very destructive to bird life, and should not be tolerated where birds live and breed. Maine has learned, and so has British Columbia, that big game can be a very valuable asset, and that the bag limit should

be reduced to the lowest point. The Need of the Hour.

Today, precisely as it was twenty-five years ago, the great need of the hour is the education of the masses to the necessity for wild-life conservation, and the creation of a fifty times better public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of existing laws. The game wardens need the support of the law-abiding people of their respective communities to an extent that now s rarely found. often it is the Game Warden vs. the Whole Country! Wardens complain that in many country places it is almost impossible to secure a conviction of an offender against the game laws. Many men who consider themselves decent citizens consider it a smart thing to evade the game laws. But the worst discouragement of all comes from the "sympathetic" juries.

Unless a great change takes place in public sentiment, twenty years from now, there will be on wild game of any consequence left alive in the United States, outside of the absolutely otected game preserves.

Despite adequate game laws and the untirng, unselfish endeavors of sportsmen, the outlook, it must be confessed, is not re-assuring. The reason is simple and all-sufficient—the American people as a whole are so slow to kindle to a supporting sentiment—that the wild life may be gone like the bison before they

THE STORY OF A SPECIMEN

I have caught a dace weighing one pound. Between the words of this calm, cool statement those who know will read the indications of a triumph that will out. For, in fact, no one catches dace weighing one pound except by a special dispensation of providence. came about in this way: A certain fishing

society has two streams, a large and a small. which run parallel to one another. holds many fat fish, but has no shade for the angler; the other holds fat fish, too, but Where it excels on such a day as the hottest of the recent hot series is that it has a shady bit or two on its banks. Thus it was that, standing in one of them at noon, I became aware of the dace in a deep pool below a little bridge. There were two and I coveted them because I could see that they were giants of their kind-three-quarter pounders evidently. I will here interpolate and say for the benefit of the salmon fisher and other descendants of Gallio that a three-quarter pound dace is in most rivers the ne plus ultra of the species.

To resume, from coveting I proceeded to I dibbled with a gentle. This done, I left the shade and perspired through the glaring meadow trying to catch some kind of fly Then I returned and dibbled some more with a gentle. Next I again tried to catch a fly. For more than an hour the course of events was a restless, perpetual changing from the gentle dibbling to the fly hunting and back again. Finally, when it was past lunch time, the dace took the gentle which I had despised, and I landed him. My spring balance, to my surprise and delight made him a pound exactly. After that I missed the other (he was a bit smaller, so it did not greatly matter) and went back to headquarters, the house where the fraternity stays. There I called for scales in a solemn tone, collected a band of spectators, the good landlady, her daughter, some of the domestics, Ben, the dog, the cats—no, they were "shooed" away—everybody and everything capable of appreciating the reat moment, and weighed the dace again. He weighed one pound. One pound!

"I shall," I said, "have him put into a glass case." The good sense of the spectators was apparent; they were unanimous that that was what ought to be done. The dace was a specimen; it was a credit to the river, and the establishment. Certainly it must be set up. "That," said the hostess reflectively, "is the first pound dace that ever I weighed here.' The moment was not without its exaltation even to a humble minded man, and, having reiterated the determination about the glass case, I superintended the placing of the fish in the cool cellar to await despatch to the taxidermist on the morrow and went away, happy.

In the evening the brethren came in one by one from the different waters, where they had been having poor sport. "Yes," I rehad been having poor sport. "Yes," I replied calmly to each inquiry, "I have caught a dace weighing one pound." I will say for them that, dry fly men though they mostly are, they took it in the proper spirit; even the gentle did not affect their cordiality of congratulation. "Very good indeed," said Clement, who himself had got a grayling. "By Jove!" said another. "That's a fine dace," said a third. "I shall," I said, "have him put into a glass case." And all with one consent applauded the intention. They were, I was more than ever convinced, the nicest set of men one could meet anywhere. They even showed just that trace of envy which is necessary to give a spice to one's emotions. Also they were patient with me, with the number of sentences that began with "My dace—," or "That dace of mine—," or "Dace fishing always seems to me—," and so on. I think I noticed that they went early to bed, but that may have been because most of them had to arise early and catch trains on the morrow.

Personally I was not so early, getting down just in time to see their luggage put into the wagonette and themselves wave me fare-It was sad to lose them, but it was a fine day, and—I had a dace weighing one pound in the cellar. There was much to be After an unhurried breakfast I went down to fetch the fish so that it might go to the naturalist in the neighboring town before the heat of the day, and—there was no dace. I searched high and searched low, and found nothing but a grayling of about a pound, left there, I suppose, by one of the others—rather waste of good fish, I thought, so far as agitation would let me think. Then I sought out Martha, the handmaiden. "Where," asked, "is my dace?" Martha was sure she didn't know—if it wasn't in the cellar. (There was a fish there. Only a grayling? But she didn't know the difference between a dace and a grayling. Had any of the other gentlemen taken a fish with them? Yes, Mr. Clement had one—in a paper parcel. Yes, she had fetched and done it up for him. Yes, very likely that was it. And Martha went off unperturbed. A fish is to her just a fish, nothng more. And so has vanished my pound dace. Cle-

ment, I know, gives his fish away, and no doubt the paper parcel went unopened to some pensioner on his piscatorial bounty, with a note saying, "Here's a grayling for you." Since then the fish has probably been anathematized for its bad flavour by an individual like Martha, to whom a fish is just a fish, and a dace a bad fish, even though it weigh a pound. Pereunt et imputantur. As for me —discreetly, in the same language—Perii.— H. T. S., in The Field.

"What is the most aggravating thing in married life?" asked Dorothy. "Sometimes," said the bachelor friend, "it's the husband, and sometimes it's the wife.

How is it you always back the winner?" 'A friend gives me 'tips.'" "I see; and you follow his advice?" "Certainly not! I always back another horse."

Programme for



"KING DODO"

There isn't any doubt in the mind of well informed music lovers as to the value of the music which Gustav Luders has supplied "King Dodo." It has been admitted on all sides that it is the most tuneful and melodious comedy opera that the stage has seen in recent years. There are more than twenty musical numbers in the score and each is a gem. Possibly the most infectious is "The Tale of a Bumble Bee," sung in the second act by the springhtly Annette to the decrepit old king. There has never been a performance of this merry comedy that this song did not get at least eight encores

"Love me my own, I'll come back to thee, There's honey in my heart, guard it safely for

Dry the tears in thine eyes, save thine lips for the dew.

Some day again I'll claim thee, for my heart is true."

And the melody fits the words as closely

as a well made glove fits the hands of a dainty miss. Mr. Cort is said to have given "King Dodo" a magnificent mounting. The scenery and costumes are all new and very beautiful. "King Dodo," the Pixley and Luders comedy opera, which will be the attraction at Victoria Theatre, Monday, November 22, under the direction of John Cort, is said to surpass in many respects any American producpass in many respects any American produc-tion of its kind. The music is tuneful and catchy and the book full of mirth-provoking catchy and the book full of mirth-provoking comedy. The girls are pretty, shapely and well drilled; the costumes dainty and extremely beautiful and the scenic environment complete in every detail. Among the many catchy numbers sung during the performance are "Look in the Book and See," "A Jolly Old Potentate," "I'll Do or Die," "The Eminent Doctor Fizz," "Dianna," "For Love I Live-Alone," and the ever popular "The Tale of a Bumble Bee." These songs are all sure to be hummed or whistled on the street after "King Dodo" has been produced in this city. "King Dodo" has been produced in this city.

"IN DREAMLAND"

"In Dreamland" is the title of the three-act dramatic fantasy that will begin an engagement of Victoria Theatre, Tuesday November 30. It is from the pen of Emmet Devoy, who is better known to fame as the author of successful vaudeville sketches than real sure enough plays. The story in brief is that of a young married man of means who is a believer in spirtualism. This young benedict, Bob Hammond by name, returns to his fashionable uptown house in New York and is upbraided by his wife for his foolish belief. His mother-in-law also makes a few caustic remarks about spiritualism and its devotees. The young wife also feels deeply the fact that Bob has forgotten that the day is the anniversary of her high. This little set of procleatic net allowed birth. This little act of neglect is not allowed to pass unnoticed by her mother. Bob declines to take part in his wife's social plans for the evening, pleading as an excuse an unusual gathering of shades at a seance he has promised to attend. He is left severely alone and somewhat out of sorts at the turn events have taken. He throws himself upon a lounge and is promptly wafted into the realms of dreamland. He dreams a fantastic story dealing with the fairy daughter of Venus, Mephisto and other spirits. During the action weird and humorous situations are brought about through the aid of electrical effects and magic The finish of the dream is a tableaux in which the husband sees his wife in the arms of his friend, about to forsake him. In a frenzy of rage he shoots her. The excitement awakens him in time to clasp his wife in his arms, she having hurried to the scene attracted by his cries of fright.

It would be futile to attempt to describe

these two scenes in the second act of "In Dreamland." They are triumphs of electrical skill and the magician's art. There is action from start to finish of the three acts of the extravaganza. The plot is well sustained, the

engaged to support Mr. Devoy, who enacts the stellar role himself. The scenic investment is adequate and the mechanical effects cost a good-sized fortune.

EZRA KENDALL IN "THE VINEGAR BUYER"

An old friend in up-to-date vestments is to be welcomed at the Victoria Theatre, December 4, when Ezra Kendall reappears in the best of his laugh-producers, Herbert Hali Winslow's "The Vinegar Buyer." The new vestments are provided by Kendall himself, and are composed mainly of brand new jokes and comedy which he has been working up for some time past. As everybody knows, he and comedy which he has been working up for some time past. As everybody knows, he wrote those excellent joke books, "Spots," "Good Gravy" and "Hot Ashes" that almost everyone knows by heart. He writes his own side-splitting monologues and curtain speeches. He has spent several months in brightening up this already bright contedy, which, in its old form was one of the funities of many seasons and is now guaranwhich, in its old form was one of the fun-niest of many seasons, and is now guaran-teed to be as full of laughs as a sieve is full of holes. In fact, Kendall has been quoted as saying that the old principle of a "laugh a minute" was not good enough for him. If he could not give his audience at least sixty good full-fledged laughs in a forty-minute act, he'd consider himself unworthy of the salary he

draws.

To make sure that "The Vinegar Buyer" has accumulated no kinks with age, Messrs. Liebler and Co., who again manage Kendall, put the production under the personal supervision of Edward E. Rose, dramatist of "David Harum" and one of the best stage directors of the profession. In every respect the production has been made in as painstaking a manner as if the play were about to make its first bow to Broadway, and an excellent company has been engaged. Julia Stewart will be Mr. Kernda II's leading lady, and he will be sided in his areat for laughty by Robe W. be aided in his quest for laughs by Robt. V. Ferguson, Emily Wakeman, Lottie Alter, Frank Lyons, John Garrick and the famous old Kendall hat.

"FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"

Colan's cellerated slang creation, "Kid Burns," in "Fony-Five Minutes from Broadway," which will be presented at the Victoria Theatre, Tuesday_ November 23, does not differ from the opinion that slang is twice as forceful when spoken than when written, but To see Mr. Brown at every performance go through struggles, convulsions and paroxysms with the English language, one might think that he cannot make himself understood in other than the Cohanesque slang of the piece; but what he says regarding slang as a fine art will be found to be very aptly expressed in "regular talk."

"regular talk."

"It is a matter of some pscychological significance," says Mr. Brown, "that what is seen or heard impresses the individual more forcibly than what is read. In other words, a play may make a deeper impression than a book. It is comparatively so, even with the lines of a play or book. Those which are well spoken are more easily understood than those which are read. However, to introduce such lines in a piece, in slang, so that it will be intelligible and carry an equal amount of requisite force and conviction, requires no little skill and art on the part of the author. The slang used in Mr. Cohan's play, 'Forty-Five slang used in Mr. Cohan's play, 'Forty-Five

Minutes from Broadway, 'Is not entirely the slang or vernacular of the streets, because as such it would at times necessarily fall short of being intelligent to the cultured mind. Mr. Cohan has striven at all times to make the "Kid's'" vocabulary clear. His expressions are never vague, nor are his terms ambiguous or doubtful. When 'Kid Burns,' with this fascinating language, peculiar to himself, and with the most preposterous and outlandish vocabulary in which to find expression, makes vocabulary in which to find expression, makes himself clear on every point, Geo. M. Cohan has not only made himself a master workman in the exploitation of slang, but he has raised the use of his material to a fine art."

How Kitchener Looks.

Apropos of Lord Kitchener, writes an 'Anglo Indian, people at home will notice a decided difference in his appearance when he appears amongst them, the Indian climate having given him a dull reddish all-over color, in place of the attractive "bronze" bestowed by Egypt and South Africa, whilst he is rapidly falling into flesh. The change struck me when I saw him some three months ago. I think, too, that he is a trifle more genial in manner, and goes more into society than was his wont,

More Cardigan Memoirs.

Lady Cardigan's book is having a succes d'execration, and, it follows, a huge sale. One of the first of her ladyship's readers was King Edward, who sent from Balmoral for a copy immediately after its appearance. Since publishing the work, Lady Cardigan has called to mind so many other amusing incidents in her career, that it is her intention ere long, to compile a second volume of reminiscences.



Scene from John Cort's Mammoth Production of His Revival of the Greatest of Comedy Opera Successes, "King Dodo."

OF PERSONAL INTEREST

although keen is thoroughly good natured.

A strong and capable cast which includes

among others Miss Hermine Stone has been

From M.A.P. Mark Twain and the Bath Tub.

Apropos of the marriage of Mark Twain's daughter, a correspondent sends a new story the famous humorist tells of the latest American invention-travelling bath-tubs. One Sunday morning Mark was visiting a very wealthy

cotton-broker, who, above all things, boasted

about his travelling bath-tub.
"It runs," he explained, "by electricity, on tiny pneumatic tyres, smooth and silent.
Whenever I don't feel disposed to leave this room, it comes in here to me filled, just as I like it, with genuine sea-water. All I have to

do is to push a button."

"Push it now," said Mark, curiously.

The button was pushed, the doors slid magically open, and the great ony: bath glided in stately silence into the room. And in it sat the millionaire's astonished little girl.

Germany's Little Princess.

One of the most popular women in Germany at the present moment is Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, and since her recent kindly act, of assisting an old blind beggar over a crossing, her popularity has still increased. Exceedingly shy and studious, her Imperial Highness devotes a goodly portion of her time to books, painting and

needlework. In the last named, she is, indeed, expert, as many of the charitable societies in Berlin can testify. Nor is the Princess Louise without interest in things philanthropic. Sel-dom a week passes but that she doesnot visit some hospital or other. She is passionately fond of children, and among those belonging to her father's tenants she is affectionately known as the "little princess."

Lord Kitchener-Fatalist

It is only those who know Lord Kitchener well who are aware how strongly fatalism is ingrained in his character. Some years ago, during the time that he was Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, the talk in the headquarter mess turned upon the military future of those present. It was generally agreed that it was inevitable that Lord Kitchener would sooneer or later find himself installed at the War Office, and certainly at that time everything pointed to this. Lord Kitchener, however, shook his head and said, with a smile. "I think you are all wrong. Somehow I have a feeling that convinces me I shall never occupy any position at the War Office." This belief has, if anything, become strengthened since that time. On another occasion, during the Soudan campaign, Lord Kitchener was warned not to expose himself so recklessly when in action. "I shall never be killed," he said, "when my time comes I shall die peacefully in my

A Fut ure Queen of Hungary.

The worman of most interest at present to both Austria and Hungary, is Princess Sophia von Hohenberg, wife of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, whom the Emperor has created an Imperial duchess. The Emperor Francis Joseph is old, and there are those in Vienna and elsewhere in his kingdom, who assert that when his repliew succeeds him, he will not consider himself bound by the oath taken at the throne with him, and his children from marriage, that barred his wife from sharing coming after laim. At all events, the Princess who was once the least considered of ladies-inwaiting, will be Queen of Hungary whether or not she he Empress of Austria. Hungary hates Austria too well not to seize any opportunity to flow her laws, and the Hungarians do not regard any marriage as morganatic.

Meantime, the wife of the Archduke Ferdinand is yearly improving her position in Austria. She works quietly, never putting herself forward announg the Archduchesses, and those haught; ladies tolerate her with excellent grace in consequence. The aged Emperor grace in consequence. The aged Emperor likes her better than he likes his heir, her hus-

bed." Manyother instances might be adduced band, and her pretty and engaging children to demonstrate this rather strange side of Lord Kitchener's character, which, by the way, appears to have missed previous notice in the press.

Dand, and her pretty and engaging children are treated precisely as are the other children of the Imperial House. They receive equal presents each Christmas, for example, and are favorites with the Emperor rather than otherwise. When Princess Hohenberg visited the Roumanian Court last summer, people in Austria were not slow to notice that she received all honors as a future Empress, and they resented the fact less than would formerly have been the case. The lady has a staunch ally in the German Emperor.

> In spite of the simple taste of both her husband and herself, the Tsarina has the distinction of having the most expensive kitchen in Europe. The kitchen is French in all its details, and more than one eminent French restaurateur has made his fortune in the Tsarina's employ.; in fact, the heads of the royal culinary departments rapidly become wealthy men. At the head of the kitchen are two chefs, each with the salary of a prime minister, and they are assisted by four under chefs, thirty-eight ordinary male cooks, twenty apprentices and thirty-two kitchen boys. In the cellar there are as many as 25,000 dozens of wine of all sorts stored, although the Tsar himself takes a glass of claret and a little champagne occasionally, and nothing more. The sums spent in the royal household on eating, drinking, and servants are simply colossal.



Nearly 14,000 people from the United States of the middle west crossed the line into Alberta and Saskatchewan since the first of August. Most of these are farmers, and they will do their part to make Canada a rich and prospective for the provincial police are taking the provincial police are taking in the hospital. The need of care and covery weather the transfer of the provincial police are taking in the hospital. The need of care and covery weather the transfer of the provincial police are taking in the hospital. The need of care and covery weather the transfer of the provincial police are taking in the hospital. The need of care and covery weather the transfer of the provincial police are taking in the hospital. The need of care and covery weather the provincial police are taking in the hospital. The need of care and covery weather the provincial police are taking the provinc

on a bundle of hay. The mine near the shaft caught fire and the men were imprisoned. All the sprrow and agony of one of the most terrible of mine disasters followed the thoughtless act. Here, as everywhere where such a disaster has happened brave men were ready to give up their lives to save those of others. But in this case nothing could be done and those who tried to force their way through the flames died in the attempt. When it was believed the fire was, out the mine was opened only to find that the smouldering fire was fanned into flames and again it had to be closed. It is awful to think of the grief of the families in the little town where almost every man was a miner.

line into Alberta and Saskatchewan since the first of August. Most of these are farmers, and they will do their part to make Canada a rich and prosperous country.

It is fifty years since Pope Plus the Tenth was made a bishop and he celebrated the jubilee on Thursday very quietly. His sisters came from Nice to Rome to spend the day with their brother. The Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic church, is not only revered for his high office, but loved for his gentleness and kindness and holiness.

The Indians on the Skeena river are still very discontented and troublesome but the provincial police are taking every pains to protect the lives and property of the settlers near Hzaclon. Some of the Indians we committed robberies have been punished. The laws must be obeyed. The Indians are foolish. They will be left with all the laid they can use and treated fairly. But no country can be left a wilderness in these days. The British Columbia Indians have shown that they can learn to work as well as the white men.

has not allowed his name to be known. It is impossible to tell how much he may have been to blame for the terrible accident. It may well be that he is suffering far more than the poor man in the hospital. The need of care and training by all who go shooting has been shown many times this summer. It is wicked to be careless in the use of firearms.

predict the pulses of Tampies were being many the object of the company of the pulses of the p The man who plans a rancoa, the builds a bridge, who hews a stone, who tills a farm or even who digs a ditch helps to make a country and the people who live in it richer and happier. The The man who plans a railroad, who

neither landowners her wealthy who do not believe in the wisdom nor the justice of this great tax act.

David Lloyd George, who is now 46 years old, was born in Manchester. His father, a Unitarian minister, died when he was a baby. His mother was left in her home in Wales very poor. She had a brother, who was a shoomaker. This kind uncle took charge of the family, and took a great interest in Davy. Not only did he eat plain food and wear the roughest clothing, that the boy might be educated, but he did what was far harder, learned Latin and French, in order to teach him. How poor the family were children will understand, when they hear that the greatest luxury of the little Lloyd-George's was half an egg a-plece on Sundays.

At school, David held his own with the other village boys. He even dared to refuse to answer the questions in the English Church catechism, about the baptism of infants. His grandfather and his uncle were Baptists, and he believed they were right. The school master seems to have been a wise man and to have respected the honesty of the jad.

In the course of time he became a lawyer, and by his clearness and fearlesness - won the love of his fellow Welshmen. When only twenty-seven, we shall ant year to go the reference of the processed of the refuse to answer the questions in the English Church catechism, about the baptism of infants. His grandfather and his uncle were Englist, and he believed they were right. The school master seems to have been a wise man and to have respected the honesty of the processed to the processed t

the lad.

In the course of time he became a lawyer, and by his clearness and fearlesness -won the love of his fellow Welshmen. When only twenty-seven, he became a member of parliament. But during the Boer war he became greatly hated because he said the English government was wrong in undertaking the war. He was obliged to dee from an English town in disguise, and it is said one of his Welsh neighbours knocked him down.

He, however, was again returned to

and it is said one of his Welsh neighbours knocked him down.

He, however, was again returned to parliament, and helped to frame the education bills. When the Liberals came into power, he was made president of the board of trade. Even his enemies admit that he was a good president. He persuaded the railroad men to remain at their work two years ago, and prevented the strike which would have done terrible harm to the country.

To pay the old age pensions and to raise money for the Navy, Lloyd-George fromed the bill which has been rejected by the Lords. Whether that bill will ever become law or not, the man who framed it has shown that he is able and brave and honest. The Asquith government declare that they will not in any way change the bill to suit the wishes of the House of Lords, and it is expected there will soon be an election in England. The people will then decide this very important matter.

a sleep again. "Shall I go out to work, a Father?" I asked, after a little, as he id do not speak.

"No; there's no use in your doing so. It was the idea our canon work all over again, and there's no object in running the line here any farther until that is done. I let the men go out this afternoon on mainly to get them out of the way, albert of the idea of the id

and prevented the strike white would have done terrible harm to the country.

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KLAMATH JOE'S CAPTIVE

Klamath Joe, lifting his read, thatched with long, straight black hair, from its pillow in the grass, rolled over on his stomach, propped niselbows on the ground, and, with his chin in his paims, gazed thoughfully up at my father. The midday lunch was over and the engineering corps had gote back to wer't—all but Father, Joe and I, for, straing to relate, Jee had worked during the forenoon;

Che Cut-out Cats

Here's good old Tabby, keeping guard,
As mother-cats should do;
Here's little Muff and Puff and Fluff,
And Fanny—(Fanny wears the ruff)—
And frisky Frolic, too.

And frisky Frolic, too.

hence the utter repose and content of survey. The notes that went with that

Father sat beside me on the log, faiking, for a half hour longer; then he got up and went into the cabin and I turned to speak to Joe. There was no Joe to be seen. I had been absorbed in the talk with father, but I knew that Joe must have stolen away very quietly, indeed, to have gone without my knowing it. Certainly, he had a right to go when and where he pleased, but were wrantly in and disturbed over the

was by no means inclined to take

absent from my presence when I desired to speak to him.

"Regular sneak! Crawling off like a "Regular sneak! Crawling off like a coyote and never making a sound!" I reflected wrathfully. Then I recalled that the Indian part of Joe was much given to feasting on whatever odds and ends of food could be procured at unsensonable times—the more unseasonable the time, the better he liked it—and though it was a little past noon, Joe would be hungry after his nap—if he had had one.

Accordingly, I made my way over to

Accordingly, I made my way over to Accordingly, I made my way over to the cook tent. To my inquiry as to whether Joe had been there, Jose Antonio, the cook replied with a snort of indignation: "He? Dat misbul half-breed! Not twenty minit' ago, it was, he came to this table and says: "Bread, meat, quick!". Just like dat! Sometime, mos' days when he comes hungry an' ask respectful, I gives him w'at he like, but this time—he orders it. Orders it, of me!"

"Well, well, Jose, what then?" I inter-

me!"

"Well, well, Jose, what then?" I interposed Impatiently.

"I tole him, git out, an he did, but he snatch up whole loaf of bread an all cole meat I was silee up for supper, and he went away as fas' as he could waik! Me! I was lame, or I would ha' chased him an' got 'em back."

Jose was lame, but if he had not been, I do not believe he could kave recovered from the Indian boy anything that the latter had decided that he wished to keep. However, I did not say that to Jose, and he went on angrily:

"Dat Indian 'i'ef!' Dis morning dat Swede spoi! the beefsteak"—

"Hold on, there, Jose! Joe isn't a thief, and you know it!"

"W'at you call it, then, w'en he come here an' take my bread an' meat without my permit, hey? W'at you call it?"

"He must not do such things as that, of course. I'll speak to him about it, and if that doesn't do any good I'll ask father to speak to him."

"Yo' was better git yo' padre speak at him!" responded Jose, darkly. It was plain that he had no great faith in my powers of persuasion when it came to influence Joe.

"He laughs at wounds, who never felt their smart." It had been easy

came to influence Joe.

"He laughs at wounds, who never felt their smart." It had been easy enough to take on a tone of superior charity, when it came to reproving Jose for the way that he spoke of Klamath Joe, but it was a different matter—a vasity different matter—them I presently strolled down to the corral to find not only Joe's pony and saddle miss but mine gone as well.

One of the strictest rules of our camp—and one that did most to preserve the general peace—was that no one was to take another's mount without permission, yet that was what Joe had done with mine; there could be no doubt about it. More angry with him than I had ever been in all the wayther since he had attended him.

doubt about it. More angry with him than I had ever been in all the months since he had attached himself to our band of workers, I hurriel back to the cabin and gave father a vivid, wrathful account of Joe's proceedings. At its conclusion father looked sympathetic, but not par-

ticularly disturbed.
"Queer fellow, Joe," he said thought-fully. "Don't worry about the horse, Jack. I have an idea that Joe will show up, after a while, with some explana-tion for his conduct that will make you willing to overlook his taking the horse—although I shall certainly speak whiling to overlook ms taking the horse—although I shall certainly speak to him about that. As for his having stolen it, as you suggest, that's non-sense. Where could be go? Besides that, Klamath Joe is too shrewd an individual he has too much solid good sense and good feeling, to stoop to such

meanness as that!"
That was a good deal for my silent father to say. As I pendered the ob-servation, my anger cooling somewhat, he went on:

"Of course, if Joe does not get back within a reasonable time, we must try to look him up; it ought not to be dif-ficult, I should say. Meanwhile be fleult, I should say. Meanwhile be patient, and await his explanation."

But the afternoon passed, the even-ing, the night, with no sign of the missing, the night, with no sign of the missing boy and horses, until it was the middle of the next forenoon and I could see that even father's fath in Joe was beginning to waver.

As for me, I had ceased to even try

As for me, I had ceased to even try to believe any good of him and resolutely turned a deaf ear to the still small voice of conscience which would persist, at every opportunity, in asking what evil I had ever known of him. The notehook, for which we still kept up a steady, anxious search, had not been found, and father had given orders to break eamp preparatory to a return to break camp preparatory to a return to the south of the canon that we had so

recently surveyed. recently surveyed.

The men were all at hand, busily engaged in packing their personal belongings, and I was wondering, bitterly, if father intended leaving the locality

survey. The notes that went with that little red book covered, practically, all of the canon work. It's a bad bust nehs. It's quite likely to render all our work on this survey of no avail I shall keep on trying, however. We will stay here un'il tomorrow; if nothing turns up by that time, we will have to go back and make a re-survey of the can. I knew when father said "If nothing turns up," that he meant if the book was not found, but Klamath Joe did not give me a chance to say anything on that point. Evidently, he had not been asleep. Pulling the old hat from over his face, he turned brightly inquiring eyes on father:

"Yo' los' him, dat little red book?"

"Yes," father replied, with an indifferent giance in Joe's direction; "it's lost."

"Dat little red book wat yo' carry here"—Joe indicated the locality on his shirt, where his left breast pocket would have been, had he worn a coat—"an' the Transilman wen he carry it, carry here?" He laid his hand on his hip pocket.

Father smiled, grimly:

"It's pretty plain that you know the book, Joe. Yes, that's the one."

"Huh!" Joe grunted, and, with his hat over his eyes, dropped back into the grass.

Father sat beside me on the log, talking, for a half hour longer; then he got up and went into the cabin and I turned to speak to Joe. There was no Joe to be seen. I had been absorbed in the talk with father, but I knew that Joe must have stolen away very quietly, indeed, to have gone without my stiffy to his sides, but, with the rope leaves a load of the sides, but, with the rope were his eyes, he made no other move-his eyes, he not may be more worse for yo' than wat it's goin' to be more worse for yo than wat it's plont. The process of the process of horse in the forest hat he knew I loved with a rise of horse—the horse that he knew I loved above all others—when the sound of hots down the road arone? "A conced, the horse broke into a love for fa low bit a love of a low bit a love of the horse that he knew I loved above all others—when the sound of the horse that he knew

As I loosed the strong pack-cord had bound them, the man's hands stiffly to his sides, but, with the before his eyes, he made no other n ment—he had already made acc

bling hand up to his breast and from the inner pocket of his vest drew forth the missing red book, which he silently held out toward father. As father stepped forward to take it, Jose An-tonio exclaimed excitedly: "T'ree sheers

for Klamas Joe!"
The three cheers were given laughter and hand-clapping, and Joe so far 20rgot his dignity as to smile, his white teeth flashing out like an ivory Aurora Borealls, if there is such a

Autorat forcealts, it there is such a thing.

Then he got down from the saddle rather stiffly. "I t'ink mebbe Jose Antonio goin' give me seme breakfas," he remarked, as his feet touched the ground. He was right. Jose, his face wearing a delighted grin, hurried back into the cook tent, and after I had called one of the stable-men to look after his horse as well as my own, Joe and I immediately followed Jose.

It was worth something to see Jose wait on that Indian boy, while the white man, still captive as to his legs, was placed at another table and allowed to shift for himself, as best he could from whatever the cook delgned to put before him.

whatever the cook deigned to put before him.

After the man had breakfasted—and a very slight breakfast he made of it—father told me to take off his bonds and let him go free. I did so, and he left the camp without a word.

Father, however, had had a moment's conversation with him, and on my venturing to inquire why he had let the man go, he explained:

"He was hired by the Stanislau Company to do the work that he did—or tried to do. He falled, ignominiously and conspicuously—thanks to our faithful Joe. He is an intelligent mah. The remembrance that he will always carry with him of this escapade will be punishment enough."

Later en, saveral of the engineers

with him of this escapade will be punishment enough."

Later on, saveral of the engineers tried to wrest from Joe some of the details of his ciever exploit. But Joe was tired and inclined to sleep after his exertions—particularly, I think, after those at the breakfast-table—and it was not until father questioned him that he could bring himself to explain:

"How did I know he had dat little red book? Me, I saw him take it. I was layin' under dat bush by the door, watchin' some bluejay w'at got a nest there, an' I see you'—to father—"take off yo' coat an' hang it up by the door while yo' go to was' yo' face at the bench. Yo' look roun' an' there ain't no soap. Yo' step inside the cabin to git him, an' then, jes' quick, this man steps roun' corner an' puts his han' in yo' pocket and grabs dat little red book, quick, all before yo' come out with dat soup. I not know yo' like him, dat book so well, till I hear yo' talkin' at Jack soap. I not know yo' like him, dat book so well, till I hear yo' talkin' at Jack yest'd'y. I think dat man take it for o joke—silly joke, like white mans make at each other—but w'en I hear yo' talk it is know w'at for he steal it; I know he would be hurry down the trail for Stanislau camp. He was. I overtook in him fifteen mile straight down the trail; pikin' along fas' he was. I seen he didn't have a shootin'-gun, so, when he start runnin', I jes' rope him plenty easy by the leg. Then I tie him up good and put him on horse, and we, come nearly half way back here. Then it was dark and the horses was tired, so I lifted him offen the saddle an' he in down beside the trail. Then I picketed out the horses an' went back are if had with me. I stood over him with the rope while he was eatin' it; then I sted him good again an' then I et my-self. Then I went to sleep an' w'en it was morning I put him on pony—had to take your pony—Jack'—

"That was all right, Joe."

—"Yas, I know it was, me. I coulôn't teto to led level. I was gon't tele helm.

-"Yas, I know it was, me. I couldn't stop to tell yo' I was goin' take him 'cause there was no time to be los'; can't rope a man so easy after he git into that's all.

"Not quite all, Joe," father said. "You have done me a very great service and I want to make you a present."

We are standing at the back of the cabin and Joe had dropped down into his old place in the grass; he roused himself to glance with languid interest

himself to glance with languid interest at the twenty-dollar gold piece that father was holding out to him, but he made no motion toward taking it:
"I got money 'nuff for new rope; that all I want. Money, 'if yo' have him, make lots trouble take care of him; better yo' don't have him." The last words were a drowsy murmur, Joe was asleep. Father stood for a moment looking down at the fatthry. Indian.

was asteep. Father stood for a moment looking down at the faithful Indian.

"Queer fellow, that Joe!" he mused. We turned away; he to work at his notes in the cabin, I to my place in the field, for the order to break camp was, happily, countermanded—thanks to Klamath Joe, who was always expert with the lariat.—St. Nicholas.

To H. R. H. Juliana Lou.

The little Crown Princess of Holiand has been christened Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina.—Cable despatch. The Holland folk are tickled much Because they've got a Princess Dutch, A brand-new blue-eyed baby girl To keep their loyal hearts awhirl; An helress for their little throne

That they can call their very own, Who soon will rule them as she like As little Princess of the Dikes. And for her name This very same

Is christened by her subjects true As Juliana, Juliana, Juliana Lou!

O Juliana Lou,
We doff our caps to you!
A Princess fair
You truly air,
O Juliana Lou!

Some day you'll come into your place
As ruler of the Holland race,
And as a Quoen, serenely calm,
You'll rule o'er glddy Amsterdam,
And Rotterdam,
And Potterdam,
And all the other dams there be
Along the beauteous damson sea;
And as you walk your regal ways
May all your sauce be Hollandaise,
And may you never use a crutch
Because somebody's beat the Dutch;
But rule serene,

But rule serene. But rule serene,
A happy Queen
Your days all through—
Juliana, Juliana, Juliana, Juliana, Juliana, Juliana, Juliana, Lou!
O Juliana Lou,
We doff our caps to you!
A Dutch-treat fair
You truly air,
O Juliana Lou!
—J. K. B., in Harper's Weekly.

ment—ne had already made acquaint tance with the rope, "Now," sald Joe, "yo' han's is free. Yo' han' this white chief dat little red book w'at you got in yo' coat pocket." was wrought up and disturbed over the misfortune that had befallen father and reasonable view of the fact that Kla-

While the sport of bullfighting does not appeal to the average Anglo-Saxon, it is one which arouses the greatest enthusiasm among the Latin races, and no one who has been to the bull ring, and seen a bullfight will deny the skill and courage of the toreros (bullfighters) engaged in it.

This sport dates back to the Roman era, and is governed by strict laws, which are en-forced by the governments of the countries in which they are held; and at each fight there is a government official who has power to levy fines for any breaches of these rules.

The new bull ring of the City of Mexico is a structure composed entirely of steel and concrete, and has a seating capacity of twentyseven thousand. It is built in the form of a frustrm of an inverted cone, so that a good view of the proceedings can be obtained from any part of it, and is divided into two parts, the sol (sun) and the sombra (shade), while round the upper tiers are private boxes. poorer classes (peons) sit on the sol side, while on the sombra the seats are more ex-pensive, the front three rows being reserved.

The ring proper is about eighty yards in diameter, and is covered with well packed sand, while surrounding it there is a wooden barrier about five feet high, between which and the concrete wall of the structure is a passage about six feet wide. Should a torero be too closely pursued by a bull, he vaults over the barrier, and at intervals there are parrow shelters built against the concrete wall, into one of which he can go, should the bull jump the barrier also, which frequently occurs. There are double gates at intervals in the barrier, so that when a bull jumps it, one of the doors can be opened, closing up the passage, so that when the bull reaches it, he can easily be turned back into the ring.

On entering the sombra side, one sees just opposite, the large gates through which the toreros enter, while to the left is the gate through which the bulls are let into the ring. Immediately opposite the toreros' entrance is the judges' stand, where the judge sits in state with a bugler beside him. The judge's duties are to decide when each phase of the contest is ended which fact is announced to the toreros by a bugle call.

On each side of the ring there is a company of soldiers with loaded rifles; a most necessary precaution, as the peons are likely to show their disapproval of any of the toreros' work by throwing empty bottles, etc., at them, and once anything approaching to a riot begins among these excitable Mexicans, strict measures have to be taken at once, as if a row gets well under way, it is difficult to know where it will stop.

At any signs of general disorder, the soldiers level their rifles at the crowd, and although it has never yet been necessary to pro-ceed further than this, they are quite prepared to do so should occasion arise, and the general knowledge of this has a most quieting effect. The bulls are brought to the pens belonging to the ring, from the hacienda where they were bred, several days before the fight, and on the morning of the fight are put into dark pens, in which they are kept for several hours in order to enrage them. They are considered fit to fight when from six to eight years of age, and they are specially bred for the purpose, and being by nature exceedingly savage, and also being endowed with long, sharp horns, one makes a very nasty customet

We will imagine that the judge has taken his place, the band strikes up, the gate opens, and out rides a gorgeously attired individual on a fine horse. This is the alguazil, whose functions consist in asking the judge's permission to hold the fight, and to lead the toreros in. He rides up to the judge's stand, takes off his plumed hat, bows, and asks for the required permission, which, having been accorded, he turns and rides back to the gate. This is thrown open and in come the toreros: first the espadas or matadoros, who are followed by their respective cuadrillas, consisting of three men on foot, the banderilleros, and two mounted men, the picadores. Following these are the monosabios (servants of the ring) and two teams of three mules each, gorgeously caparisoned

This entrance is a very pretty sight, as all the toreros wear most brilliant uniforms consisting of short jackets and knickerbockers of red, green or blue cloth, covered with gold and silver lace, pink silk stockings, and low shoes. Their capes, which are of silk covered with gold lace, are thrown over the left shoulder, and they wear little three-cornered hats, of a style of several centuries ago. Each torero is compelled by law to wear a short queue, and when about to engage in a fight, he attaches a round black disk about two inches in diameter to the upper part of the queue.

Led by the alguazil, they march across the ring, and salute the judge, then turning outwards, they march back to the entrance, bowing to the spectators, who are by this time cheering wildly.

The espadas throw their capes up to some friend in the audience who spreads it carefully on the rail in front of him as this is considered a great honor; the alguazil leaves the ring, the picadors take up their position near the barrier, while the other toreros move to different parts of the ring, and all is ready for

The judge gives the signal, his bugler blows a call, and the doors from the exit from the bull pens are thrown open. In rushes a bull who promptly charges the first man he sees, but with great coolness the torero holds

his cape in front of him, and as the bull nears him he jump's lightly to one side leaving the bull to expend his fury on the harmless cape.

This cape work is the prettiest part of the whole performance, as the grace and ease with the toreros keep out of the bull's way; never moving an inch more than is absolutely necessary, is an exhibition of pluck and skill that is worth going a long way to see.

Sometimes the bull will keep after one man like a terrier after a rat, in which case he has to make a rush for the barrier to avoid him. He puts one hand on the top of the barrier, vaults lightly over, and while he is still in the air, the crash of the bull's horns can be heard as he comes up against the barrier at full speed. He is baited in this way for some time, and it is then the turn of the picadors. These are mounted on wretched old screws of horses, and as in doing their part they get many nasty falls, and often get struck on the legs by the bull's horns, they have their legs and the lower part of their bodies encased armor, while the apper part is swathed in bandages. The horse has his right eye blindfolded, as otherwise he could not be made to approach the bull. The picador spurs him, and a monosabio runs behind, lashing him with a whip, and he is brought up close to the bull. The picador is armed with a lance about, ten feet long, with a blunt, burn shaped point, which he holds about four feet from the point. The bull charges the horse and receives the lance in his shoulder, into which it penetrates depth of about two inches, inflicting a painful wound. Occasionally the picador manages to keep him away from the horse, but generally the horse is gored, and thrown right over. The other toreros rush in with their capes to lead the bull away from the fallen picador; the monosabio assists him to his feet,

as from the weight of his armor he is unable to rise without help, and then if the horse is able to stand, he is pulled and whipped up on to his legs and the picador mounts again.

To a novice it is difficult to understand how anyone can be got to take-the part of a picador. He is the lowest paid of all the toreros; nine times out of ten, when the bull charges his horse, he gets a nasty fall, the horse often rolling completely over him; while if he is near the barrier he generally gets thrown with great force against it, occasionally breaking a limb, and certainly getting bruis-

The enormous strength of the bull is shown by the way in which he picks the horse and rider off the ground and hurls them over, ometimes lifting them two or thee feet clear of the ground, and apparently with little effort. When the picadors have done their part, which consists of three varas, or thrusts with the lance, this being required by law, that is to say, each bull having received three varas, the bugle blows and the picadors ride out of the ring; the wounded horses getting such attention as having their wounds stuffed with hay, banana peels, etc., as should they be able to walk by the time the next bull is brought in, they have to face him, and be gored again. Only when a horse is 35 badly wounded that whipping and pulling fail to make him get on to his legs, is he put out of his pain by a stab behind the ears, into the brain, administered by the monosabio.

Now comes the turn of the banderillos, whose duty it is to put in three pairs of ban-derillos. These are sticks about thirty inches ong, gaily decorated with colored paper, an i having sharp barbed points of steel about two inches long.

The banderillero holds a banderillo in each

hand and faces the bull. He has no cape so must depend entirely on his agility to escape the bull's charge. He moves about in front of the bull trying to get him to charge, and when he does so he plunges the banderillos into his shoulders, at the same time swerving to one side—the bull's horns apparently missing him by a hairsbreadth. He then runs for the barrier, while the other toreros rush in with their capes to lead the bull away from

This is considered the most dangerous part of the performance, and more banderilleros are killed and injured than any other class of tor-The object of putting in the banderillos, besides to further infuriate the bull, is to guide the espada as to where to deliver the estocado (thrust with the sword). Thus the three pairs are put in, in two rows, one on each shoulder, high up close to the withers. It is seldom that the banderillero gets them in at the first attempt, as unless the bull keeps his head down he cannot reach the correct spot on his withers, so that if the bull raises his head before reaching him, he has to dodge like lightning, and trust to the other toreros to keep the bull away from him.

Again the bugle blows, and the espada iven his muleta (red cloth) and sword. The latter is a narrow blade about three feet long, made of the best Toledo steel. He walks round the ring bowing, while the crowd cheers madly, begging for the dedication of the bull. Selecting a part of the audience, he takes off his hat, bows and makes them a speech, dedicating the bull to them, and on the completion of the speech, he throws his hat up to them, which they keep until he has killed the bull.

This dedication is considered a great honor, and is eagerly sought after by the audience, and should the espada dedicate the bull to some ex-professional torero, or to some rich amateur instead of to a certain section of the audience, the recipient of the honor tucks from fifty to one hundred dollars into the band of the hat, and throws it down to him when he has killed the bull.

The espada now walks out to meet the bull, holding the muleta with the sword wrapped up The bull is by this time fairly well winded, and is only capable of short rushes, so the espada goes right up to him, and when the bull charges, he does not move his feet but sways his body from side to side, leading the bull round him with the muleta. The d'exterity with which this is done is little short of marvellous, as although the bull will nearly always go for the muleta rather than the man, the fineness of the work is judged by how close the espada keeps the bull him, and often when the bull has passed him, he will, without turning round, bring him back again by holding the muleta over his shoulder and allow the bull to charge him from behind, guiding him round him, and swaying his body Sometimes just out of reach of the horns. he will kneel down and let the bull charge him, and without rising bring him past him with

Now comes the final act. Facing the bull with the muleta held in the left hand, across the body, he manoeuvres to get the bull to stand exactly square to him, as should one foreleg be behind the other, the opening between the shoulder blades is closed, and the sword will not enter. When he has got him in the desired position, he takes aim with the sword, over his left arm and runs in; the bull jumps to meet him, and he plunges the sword up to the hilt between the shoulders. The correct position for doing this is, that the espada should be right between the bull's horns, the shock of the thrust, stopping the bull momentarily, giving the espada time to jump back, but even the best espadas will at times swerve to one side as they deliver the thrust and let the bull pass them.

Two toreros with capes now come up, one on each side, and keep the bull moving form side to side to keep the sword moving in the wound, and thus hasten the end. The danger is by no means over yet, as the sword may not have pierced a vital part, in which case it has to be taken out, and another thrust deliv-The only way to get it out is to throw the end of a cape round the hilt and jerk it out, and as can well be imagined, this is by no means an easy thing to do as the bull is doing his best to get the man during the performance. Many a torero has been killed by a dying bull, as one that is apparently about to drop, will suddenly revive for the moment, and make a short, quick rush getting some man who through carelessness has got too near him, but presently the bull's legs begin to waver, he staggers like a drunken man, and then down he goes, and all that remains is to deliver the punto. There is a special man, called the puntero, to do this, and advancing cautiously he plunges a short knife into the bull's brain, just behind the horns.

The band strikes up, the audience cheers, and the espada withdrawing the sword, walks round the ring accompanied by his banderilleros, bowing and receiving the plaudits of the crowd. Hats by the dozen are thrown into the ring, which the toreros pick up and throw back again to their owners. If the kill has been an especially good one cigars, cigarettes, and money are also thrown in. These the matador picks up, and puts in his hat, which is often filled to overflowing. The entrance gates are thrown open, and the mules come in, and are hitched on to the bodies of the bull and any horses he may have killed, while the picadors ride in, and take up their positions

in readiness for the next bull.

killed at each fight, so that eight are provided, as if a bull will not take his horses and re ceive his three varas, he is taken out again. This is done by turning three or four trained oxen into the ring who surround him and then trot out again, and the bull goes with them with the greatest docility. Should two bulls have to be taken out, every other bull that comes in must be killed and if a third refuses to fight the horses are taken out, and the banderillos del fuego are put in. This is a most barbarous performance, as close to the point of the banderillos there is some highly inflammable substance and when the banderillero puts them in, he pulls a string which is attached to a match, which sets fire to this, and the bull's shoulders are scorched horribly, while just before they go out, a cracker which is tied on to the banderillo, goes off with a bang, making the bull jump and plunge about the ring with pain and fear.

Once he has received his varas he must be killed, no matter what happens, and the mere fact that he may kill or injure a man or two makes no difference, as in this case someone else has to take on the job. Should the espada whose turn it is to make the kill be injured he other espada must do the work; should he in turn fail there is a reserve espada who comes out, and after him, should he fail, the rest of the cuadrilla must try in turn.

At one fight in Spain this season the whole cuadrilla was put out of action, and they had only succeeded in killing four bulls out of the six, and to further illustrate the dangers the men incur, it may be mentioned that out of orty toreros who came to Mexico from Spain

last season, twelve were killed.

As a rule the Mexican is not a great success as a torcro, as if he once gets caught by a bull, he loses his nerve, but some of the Spanish toreros are a mass of scars; and this loss not seem to affect their nerve in the

The salaries commanded by good espadas are enormous. Antonio Fuentes, who is considered the best in the world, gets seven hundred and fifty pounds every time he goes into a ring in Mexico, and during the season he fights three or four times a week.

The revolting part of the whole business is the fiendish cruelty to the horses. The poor brutes have absolutely no chance, and the ights one sometimes sees after they have been badly gored are too disgusting to mention.

The bull at least dies fighting, and with his blood up, and is so savage a beast that one feels no great sympathy with him. There is no doubt that the greater part of the excitement consists in the fact of whether the man is going to be gored or not, as not only must he take great chance with each bull, but his work is not considered good unless all his movements are graceful and apparently unhurried.

Other variations are brought in, such as umping over the bull when he charges either with a pole or without, the torero leaping into the air, and allowing the bull's rush to take him past before the jumper comes to earth again, but this can only be done once with with any one bull, as if it is tried twice, he will throw his head up, and get the man. Another thing is for the bandillero to put in banderillos bout six inches long, to do which he has to lean right over the bull's head in order to reach its shoulders; or to sit in a chair and let the bull charge him, rising just as he is on him, put the bandilleros in, and slip to one side, allowing the bull to strike the chair, which is smashto pieces.

One good point about the bull-fight is the isks that each man will take to save another,

and not a fight occurs in which the lives of several are not saved at the imminent risk of those of his companions. Should a bull toss a man, the others will lead him away from him with their capes, but should the horn enter when the bull has his head up, the man will remain mpaled upon it, and in this case, the men of both cuadrillas will dash in, in the most reckless manner, and swarm all over the bull, seizng him by the tail, legs, and the other horn, while two of them will lift the wounded man off. As they have to drop their capes to do this, it can easily be seen how hard it is for them to get away from the bull again, without or two of them. a bull will refuse to charge the cape, but will go for the man each time, and then a display of agility and skill is given which would be hard to equal, and the risks taken before the bull is finally killed, are hair raising.

Bull-fighting is the national sport of Mexico, and for the best fights charges of from 24s. to 26s, are made for good seats, and at each fight the ring will have from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand spectators. While it can-not be said that it is anything but a cruel and brutalizing sport, its popularity is so great, that there is no chance of its being stopped in either Mexico or Spain.

MALTESE ELECTIONS

The general elections here are fixed for Monday. The electioneering campaign, which has raged around trust or distrust in the hopes and promises given by the English Ministers, has been one, as a local newspaper affirms, of mutual vituperation and degrading suspicion. Alteration of the Constitution, religion legalized divorce, and rotten eggs have all been pressed into service upon the platform. parties are divided into Nationalists, Dimissionists and Independents, English people here look on in wonder, if not with much interest. Perhaps not twelve of them have claimed the right to vote.

Long Beach, Vancouver Island

and advances

And levels its Watery shafts at the shimmering beach;

Where the crests of the billows flash past like a shaking of lances

Borne high by the gathering squadrons that follow, and each after each;

In the grey of the dawn with the morning unfolding the faster

Where deep major-chords sound below through the roar of the tides,

As a thunder-harp echoes when struck by the hands of The Master

Here, carved like a camoe; lone in the wilderness; steadfast abides:

Where the surge of the rolling Pacific uprears Long Beach; with her diadem radiant onyx and jasper;

Where the shells at her feet like a garment of lace-work are spun.

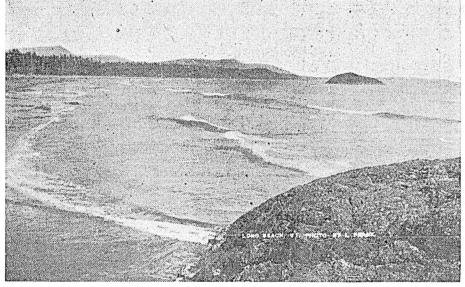
So she stands in her splendor, and bending to kiss her and clasp her

Comes close like a courtier and lover the

And a breeze from the heart of the wood-land creeps out and goes sandward

Down flung from the heights of an ancient

and whispering tree, While the mists from the islands far distant steal beach-ward and land-ward And the pulse of the mid-day beats faint in the veins of the sea.



LONG BEACH, VANCOUVER ISLAND

grows hardy and wiry,

And the crescented sand at the edge weaves its net-work of lines And aloft in the pine-top the eagle has builded

his eyrie And over the eagle the sun like a diamond shines.

While a myriad gulls in the sallowy distance are flying

With the sail of an outgoing vessel seen faintly to lee,

And over the shadowy crags on the coast-line are crying

The storm-birds, black heralds of death and disaster at sea.

and to sea-ward As a child that has fallen asleep shall unloosen

her hands; When the wings of the noon-day have widened

and shifted to leeward, And a dazzle of jewels gleams bright on the

glittering sands; There, stretching to north-ward and southward in tawny seclusion The shaggy-maned forest beyond her, the tide

at her gates, Remote as the desert; unconquered; and free of intrusion Save only by foot of the wandering Indian,

waits:

Long Beach; where the grass by the shingle Where the murmuring voices of twilight reecho and mingle

And the howl of a wolf breaks the infinite calm of the shore; When darkness, black-hooded, broods low on

the slippery shingle And a star of the south shows its gleam like a light at a door;

Then hard by the temple of night and by shadows surrounded

With a finger of silence held close at the lips of her streams. In the heart of a solitude locked and unsolved;

and unsounded. Sphinx-like in her marvel and mystery crouches and dreams:

Where the ebb of the drowsy Pacific slips out Long Beach; where the hand of no man has left tracing or token;

Where the waters hiss sharp at her, turreted bulwarks of stone.

Unchanged by the march of the seasons, eternal, unbroken, strength as the strength of a Titan, in grandeur alone.

For the Nations have passed, and still pass, to oblivion faring, While she in her beauty immortal has been

and will be, a picture that flashes and rises and fades, ever-sharing The glamor and wonder and miracle-charm

of the sea .- By Ernest McGaffey.

According to law, at least six bulls must be

the muleta.

Problems of South Pole

A meeting was held at the Mansion House recently on behalf of the new British Antarctic expedition under Captain Scott, in the report of which the London Times briefly recalls the chief problems that still remain to be solved in the area comprised within the Antarctic circle.

At the other end of the globe there is a continent at least as large as Europe, the greater portion of which still remains to be explored; and explored it will be, if not by England, by other nations less sated with the glory of exploration. A glance at a good Antarctic chart will show a few names and doubtful patches of land round nearly the whole of the Antarctic circle. The greatest inroad has been made in that section of this land which lies to the south of New Zealand, and this work has been accomplished by British explorers. An area of great extent, including Victoria Land and the mountainous region to the south, extending to within 100 miles of the South Pole, has been explored by the expeditions of Scott and Shackleton. Through their enter-prise we are not familiar with the nature of that vast barrier of ice which extends for some 500 miles east and west and some 300 miles north and south, and beyond which rises the mountainous continent. The east side of that barrier impinges upon King Edward VII. Land, for our scanty knowledge of which we are also indebted to the expeditions of Scott and Shackleton. Thanks to these expeditions, we have not a substantial knowledge of this enormous area in many of its aspects.

The Meteorology of the Antarctic

The meteorology of the Antarctic before the expedition of Captain Scott was very puzzling; but the data collected by the discovery ex pedition and afterwards by the Nimrod expedition have helped largely to clear up this problem, and to supply meteorologists with materials that will enable them to understand better those movements of the atmosphere that have so important a bearing on climate. But still further data in this direction are required; and there can be no doubt that Captain Scott will make provision for adding to the valuable researches made on his previous expedition and supplemented by those of Mr. Shackleton. These researches have a bearing on the climatology of the whole world, but more particularly on the great continent of Australia and its neighbor New Zealand; and on this score, if upon no other, Captain Scott may look for substantial assistance from that sec-tion of the Empire, which has already added so much to its reputation by the work accomplished on Mr. Shackleton's expedition by the geologist Professor David.

The observations already collected concerning the magnetic pole have been a valuable addition to science, but more remains to be done, and we may expect that further important additions will be made by Captain Scott's expedition. We may be sure that among the other members of the scientific staff will be a thoroughly trained geologist. In his speech at the Mansion House yesterday Captain Scott pointed out that he could fill up his staff many times over with men prepared to go without fee or reward; but he knows too well what would be the result of such services, and insists that every member of the staff shall be fairly paid. In this way he will be able to command the services of the best men in every department of science. For a solution of Antarctic problems nothing is of more importance than a thorough knowledge of the geology of that continent. The collections made by Professor David and others on Mr. Shackleton's expedition, in addition to the work accomplished by the Discovery party, promise already to throw considerable light on the history of this forlorn

A Fossil Pine Tree

It is of great interest to learn that among the collection brought back Professor David has discovered what may turn out to be a section of a fossil pine tree. If this should be correct, it suggests all sorts of possibilities as to the Antarctic past. In the far north we know that where there is nothing now but thickly glaciated land there must have been at one time temperate, if not sub-tropical, flora and perhaps fauna. It would be strange if this enormous Antarctic continent were the only land on the face of the earth that has not teemed with life at one time or another. We may be sure, therefore, that one of the main objects of Captain Scott's expedition wil be to investigate further the geology of the continent and to bring back specimens, if they exist and are accessible, which will leave no doubt that this ice-bound waste was once covered with vegetation, and may possibly even have sustained animal life of a type of which there are no signs at the present day. Even at present there is work for the biologist in the far south, as has been shown by the very curious diminutive specimens brought back by Mr. Shackleton's expedition. Here also there is still room for further research.

Of the physical conditions and the geology of the Victoria Land side of this section of the continent we know now å great deal; but about the other side, King George VII. Land, our knowledge is scanty. It is therefore an important feature in Capt. Scott's proposed expetition that, if possible, a party will be planted on this side to investigate what appears to be a mountainous country of great interest. Possibly, also, the explorers may be able to extend the coast line some considerable distance to the eastwards; and, if Dr. Charcot is successful, the combined work of the two expeditions might fill up a great gap on that side of the continent. We may also take for granted that the

movements of the ice-barrier, and of the glaciers which are never at rest, will be carefully studied to ascertain whether, as is concetured, the ice on this continent is retreating.

The South Polar Regions.

These are some of the chief problems which remain for solution on this section of the Antarctic continent; and while Captain Scott frankly states that one of his main objects is to plant the British flag on the South Pole, which we may be sure he will do before he returns, it is evident that he is determined to make substantial additions to our scientific knowledge of the continent. It is no mere idle task which he has undertaken to plant the flag at the farthest South. Here we have to do with the great plateau of interest to the geographer and the geologist; the more of it we know the better, and in this respect it is in a very different position from what Dr. Cook calls the "boreal centre." Captain Scott is successful up to the fullest limit of his desires, much still remains to be done before our knowledge of the Antarctic continent will be adequate. We are sure that those who wish to know all that is to be known about every corner of the home of humanity will never rest till the outline of that continent is accurately traced, and some further knowledge of the interior is obtained from every side and especially from that on the opposite quarter to the Ross quadrant—namely, the Weddel quadrant, where the Scottish expedition

did some very good work.

Altogether it is evident that the discovery of the South Pole is not a mere chase over moving ice and a rush back again. Substantial additions are sure to be made to human knowledge by any adequately epuipped expedition; and for these reasons, and for the credit and glory of the country which has allowed the North Pole to slip out of its grasp, we may be sure that Captain Scott will receive all the funds required to equip adequately an expedition, for the leadership of which no one is better qualified, and to carry out which he is, for the time at least, relinquishing a brilliant career in the Navy.

Meeting at the Mansion House.

A meeting in support of the British Antarctic Expedition, which, according to the expectation of Captain Scott, will leave this country in August next year, was held at the Mansion House yesterday. It is hoped to raise £40,000 in this country for the equipment and organization of the expedition; and the assistance has been obtained of a strong advisory committee, consisting of Major Leonard Darwin, R.E., president of the Royal Geographical Society, Lord Strathcona, Sir George Taubman Goldie, Lord Goschen, Lord Howard de Walden, and Sir Edgar Speyer.

The Lord Mayor presided, and there were also present Capt. Scott, R.N., and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. Evans, R.N., Lord Goschen, Sir Conan and Lady Doyle, Sir Clements Markham, Sir Edgar Speyer. Sir Alfred Newton, Sir W. Vaughan Morgan, Sir Charles Wakefield, Sir T. Brocke-Hitching, Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N. (representing the Commonwealth of Australia). Dr. Scott Keltie, Mr. Sheriff Roll, Mr. Sheriff Slazenger, the Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and Mr. W. L. Griffith, secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada.

The Lord Mayor said that it ought not to be difficult for such a great national undertaking to raise the £40,000 required for this expedition in London, and when the citizens attention had been called to it by that meeting no doubt the necessary support would be forthcoming.

Captain Scott's Requirements

Captain Scott laid before the meeting the plans and objects of the expedition. He said that the estimate of £40,000 was based on the cost of the Discovery expedition. That expedition cost £92,000, but out of that sum £51,000 was spent on the building of the Discovery herself, and the remainder sufficed to provision the expedition and pay all expenses for three years and a quarter. For the present enterprise the ship would cost £12,000, and they hoped that the balance of £28,000 would cover the same expenses as amounted in the case of the Discovery to £40,000. he main items of the expenditure were wages, salaries, provisions, and ship expenses, the biggest item being wages and salaries. They might easily equiq the expedition tomorrow with gentlemen who were prepared to go without any salary at all, but in that case, they would have a geologist who did not know any geology, and a cook who could not cook. The laborer was worthy of his hire, and the wages bill was therefore one which they could not largely reduce. As to provisions, they could profit greatly by past experience, and the patriotic feeling of commercial firms and other considerations, would enable them to run that part of the expedition more cheaply than had hitherto been done. Again, experience had shown that the balloon which they took with them at a cost of £1,500, to enable them to see over the ice wall, was unnecessary. all things into account, he hoped that £40, ooo would be enough to cover the expedition for one year of work. If that sum was contributed by this country then he hoped that, with the co-operation of the Over-seas Dominions, they might raise a sum sufficient to carry on the work until it was finished, that was to say, if necessary, for a second and possibly a third season. He would prefer a request for support to the government of the Commonwealth of Australia, because the scientific work of an expedition of that

kind—its metereological and magnetic observations—was possibly of greater use to the countries which lay adjacent to the region of research than it was to the Homeland.

The Objects of the Expedition

Coming to the objects of the expedition, Captain Scott referred to the lost pre-eminence of Great Britain in the field of Arctic exploration. He said, however, that there was no nation that had anywhere approached us in the quantity of work done and information obtained from those frozen regions of the South. In 1840 Sir James Ross's great expedition set forth and discovered an immense tract of land thousands of miles south of any known land in the world. The years passed by and nobody had continued that exploration. Then ten years ago Sir Clements Markland started the movement for furthering the exploration of the Antarctic, and it was his ambition to complete that work. The question was: Did our countrymen, or did they not, want a British subject to be the first to get to

About Faith and Criticism

The conflict between growing knowledge and traditional or long-established belief, between open-minded reception of new truths and prejudiced adherence to the old, is a condition of mental progress in all departments of knowledge. Science, no less than theology, has its orthodoxies and unorthodoxies, its defenders of the faith and its hereties; and in the domain of science, as in that of theology, the heresy of one age becomes the accepted belief of the next. It is probable that Galileo in the seventeenth century, or Darwin in the nine-teenth, caused as much commotion in scientific as in theological dovecotes. But the general public—as has been abundantly shown by edu-

unreasonableness of a faith that fears and defies criticism. There have been in every age, there are no doubt now, good and earnest Christians who would send one another to the stake, if they could; there are too many disciples of the Prince of Peace who are even now, like "the finest peasantry" of a neighboring island,

Fighting like devils for conciliation,

And hating each other for the love of God." But, happily for themselves and for others, they cannot give effect to their spiritual antipathies by an immediate use of temporal power. They have time to reconsider their position; and it is often reconsidered, by their successors if not by themselves. Many still living can remember the outcry, almost incredible now, that was raised by the publication of "Essays and Reviews." The two archbishops and twenty-five bishops, giving expression no doubt to the mass of contemporary opi...on among English churchmen, condemned the book as essentially at variance with many fundamental doctrines of the Church. When one of the essayists, a few years afterwards, was recommended for a bishopric by Mr. Gladstone, there were loud outcries of protest in the Church; but he lived to see opin-ions once held to be subversive of true faith become a commonplace of orthodox belief, and died within recent memory amid universal respect as Archbishop of Canterbury. "I joined in writing this book," wrote Dr. Temple afterwards, "in the hope of breaking through that mischievous reticence which, go where I would, I found perpetually destroy-ing the truthfulness of religion. I wished to encourage men to speak out." Men do speak out now with greater freedom, and with less hindrance from ecclesiastical authority-perhaps because Bishops themselves are and more tolerant of the newer learning; while Churchmen in general are beginning to realize that criticism—in other words, intelligent study of the Bible itself, or of doctrines founded upon it—is a force that must be reckoned with, whose onward march can no longer be withstood by the methods of King Canute or of Mrs. Partington. In the mental atmosphere of the present day such outbreaks of intolerance, finding vent at times in outrage-ous insolence, as met the speculations of Bishop Colenso upon the Pentateuch are probably impossible. The views of Colenso, as those of the Essayists and Reviewers, may now be heard from the most orthorox pulpits, yet "nobody seems one penny the worse."

There is one great result of the newer learning for English-speaking people which is doing much, and may yet do more, to minimize the opposition between faith and criticism. The Revised Version of the English Bible, embodying the labors of generations of competent scholars, and representing for Englishmen the best attainable certainty as to what the Bible really says, is gradually winning its way; and its acceptance by faith implies acquiescence in criticism. On its first appearance it was violently and recklessly assailed (especially in the Quarterly Review) by men who should have known better, and who for a time got the ear of a public unable to test their assertions; nor was it commended to general approval by the fact that here and there the Revisers overstepped the dividing line between accuracy and pedantry by unnecessary alteration of words and rhythms that had become familiar as household words upon the lips of English Churchmen. But, for all that, it great work, and makes for progress and liberality in religious thought. Its mere existence is a plea for free inquiry into the text of the Scriptures, and into doctrines founded upon imperfect knowledge of that text. It signifies the death of those ideas of verbal inspiration current for so many generations, which held the field within the memory of men now living. It justifies the idea for which criticism long contended in vain, and which scarcely fifty years ago was still scouted as rank heresy, that the books of the Bible, on their literary side, may be treated like any other literature and by the same principles of critical inquiry! It forms for the plain man, unversed in critical speculation, but desirous to know the truth and unwilling to accept the mere assertion of authority in matters where he can judge for himself, a basis for approaching to the best of his ability and opportunity the religious problems of the day. It is a visible argument for that free movement of thought and inquiry without which theology, once the "queen of sciences,' may be relegated to a sterile and un-progressive fixity.—London Times.



DIRECTOIRE HAT

-From The Ladies' Field.

the South Pole? He believed that as things were, though we envied nobody for what was past, the British people cherished that ambi-He would not exalt Polar exploration into the great aim of a nation, but a great nation must strive to excel in every direction of human enterprise. As for himself, he was a naval officer, and since the Discovery expedition he had commanded a first-class cruiser and three battleships. He was now employed at the Admiralty, and he was completely satis-fied with his position as a naval officer. He mentioned this merely to impress upon them that he did believe in this cause, and sooner than see it fall through he had himself come forward. It required at this moment an experience and knowledge of the previous ex-peditions which only he and Mr. Shackleton possessed. Unfortunately, though Mr. Shackleton could have done this work a great deal better than he could he was unable to do so, and if nothing had been done a few weeks ago, any British subject who had come forward at a later time would have found himself awkwardly confronted with possible rivalry. held that the personality of a man who undertook a Polar expedition, or any other national work, should be sunk in favor of the work itself, and therefore there need be no fear that the dignity of the country would suffer from anything which was done by their ex-pedition. He and his compades might fail, but the nation should have no cause for doubting the story which they told.

A PERFECT RIGHT.

Mr, Bellew tells a good story of how he was walking in London, and saw a man who used to act with him, but who had lately had very bad luck. This man was standing outside a pawnshop, having a heated argument with a policeman. As he approached, Mr. Bellew overheard the latter say: "Come along, young fellow, move along! You can't stand here outside this shop all day!" "And why not," asked the poor actor defiantly, "I think I have got a perfect right to look into my own clothes box, haven!" I?"

cational discussions in this country-is more readily attracted or repelled by the religious aspect, real or supposed, of any subject than by the merits or demerits of the subject itself; and the dealings of the Vatican with Galileo, or of English theologians with Darwin, have awakened more popular interest than the opernican astronomy or the doctrine of evolution. By personal, concrete instances, and by them only as a rule, is brought home to average men the age-long struggle between the forces of contented acquiescence in a status quo and fresh light of growing knowledge, which is always going on around them in religion, science, in politics, in economics, and in almost every subject of human interest. Briefly speaking, this is the conflict between faith and criticism. Faith, in the sense of adherence to the status quo of doctrine and knowledge, is always being confronted by criticism, by the spirit of inquiry opening up new vistas of research, testing traditional beliefs, questioning unverified conclusions, or demurring to the dictates of il-informed au-thority. Faith is generally timid and fears criticism, denouncing it at first, and if possible suppressing it; but not infrequently ending by the acceptance of what it once condemned as dangerous, so that the heresy of one age becomes the orthodoxy of its successors. It is only natural that faith—theological, scientific, or other—should—shrink from new modes of thought or new points of view about vulnerable beliefs, and should dispute or discourage criticism. But little harm results from such an attitude; except where it is armed with sufficient power, temporal or spiritual, to enforce its objections by pains and penalties upon individuals.

We know only too well from history the result of such power as enjoyed by the medieval Church; we see it before our eyes in the treatment meted out by the Church of Rome today to those who, like the late Father Tyrrell, withstand her authority in the name of progress and enlightenment. Our own branch of the Catholic Church, happily, has a different tale to tell. Not that there has ever been wanting in England the intolerance and

AN ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

Few leading men of the present generation have been more popular than Mr. Kyrle Bellew, who has been seriously ill in America, and few actors of any kind have had a more varied life than he has. He was originally intended for the sea, and trained on the Conway. After some years' experience of a sailor's life, during which he had many exciting adventures, he went to Australia, where he tried gold-digging, lecturing and journalism. On the death of his father, he returned to England, and as he had long desired to shine as an actor, he went on the stage, and made his first professional appearance at Brighton. Since then, he has played numerous parts, and he is considered to be the ideal stage-lover.

Freddy Pickle—"But, weally, don't you, envy me? All I have to do is to play gentleman." Miss Tabasco (with a yawn)—"Yes, but you are such a poor actor, Freddy."

American Foreign

Mr. Taft had not been long in the White House before he made it clear that the position of the United States abroad was to be a matter of the first consideration with him, says the New York correspondent of the London Times. No one was more emphatic on this point than his predecessor, Mr. Roosevelt; but Mr. Roosevelt was largely occupied in the preliminary work of educating public opinion and making the American people realize that they could not continue to dwell in splendid isolation from the rest of the world. It remained for Mr. Taft to lead the march along the road thus prepared, and he is setting a most energetic

Mr. Taft and the Far East

Unlike other presidents, Mr. Taft came into office with a personal knowledge of foreign peoples and affairs. He had lived in the Philippines for three years as Governor of the islands; he had charge of the Panama canal for four years and visited the isthmus more than once; he had been to Cuba to create order out of disorder-in the insurrection of 1906; he had been sent to Rome to negotiate with Pope Leo XIII the purchase of agricultural lands belonging to religious orders in the Philippines; and he had, a year before his election, paid a visit to Japan and China and returned home by way of Siberia and Europe. He was known as "the travelling member" of the Roosevelt cabinet, and he certainly earned the title. Success attended all his missions; troubles seemed to vanish before his genial smile and whole-hearted, friendly manner. He was giving much all the time but he gained -a valuable insight into Weltpolitik. which was an unknown word to Americans until very recently. Thus equipped he entered the White House.

Mr. Taft's methods are not spectacular. Hence there was no declaration of foreign policy, no pronunciamento that the administration intended to blaze a path for commerce in the Far East or, South America. The first intimation that China was constantly in Mr. Tafi's mind came indirectly through the Washington correspondents, who told us of the importance which the President attached to the Pekin legation and his painstaking search for of business to succeed Mr. Rockhill. Mr. Rockhill had distinguished himself at Pekin as a diplomatist, and his transference to St. Petersburg caused some surprise until it was learned what Mr. Taft's aims were. Almost simultaneously with the appointment of Mr. Crane, the head of a great manufacturing concern in Chicago, came the American de-mand for a share in the Szechuan Railway loan with all its long sequel of negotiations. American press quickly realized that here was an international affair involving national There was a manful endeavor to acquaint the American public with all the niceties of diplomacy and intricacies of railway concessions in the Celestial Empire. "The American dollar with the American man behind it and the American Government behind both" became the slogan of the new campaign. The Administration was convinced of the great political and commercial future of that country, seized the moment for action, and wisely made the bankers of Wall Street play the game which was at once in its own and their own interest.

In the attempt to show forth the United States as the sole sincere friend of China it was easy to confuse all the other Powers concerned and throw suspicion on all their mo-That was certainly not the Administration's idea. The Administration entered the field with perfectly clean hands and in the enjoyment of a full measure of Chinese confidence on account of its repayment of a good part of the Boxer indemnity. It was and is, therefore, in an exceptionally strong position, and naturally it is utilizing and will utilize its advantages to the full. Your Special Correadvantages to the full. Your Special Correspondent who lately visited the Far East has shown why Great Britain has every reason to be glad of American intervention in Chinese affairs, and it is safe to say that this Government relies on British co-operation in a policy whose aim is to help China to develop her resources in a way beneficial alike to herself and her helpers

Mr. Crane on China

No sooner was Mr. Crane appointed to the United States legation in Pekin than he began to outline the Administration's reasons for energetic action in the Middle Kingdom. Speaking to the American Asiatic Association at a farewell dinner given to him here some weeks ago he quoted Mr. Taft's speech at Shanghai in 1907 to the effect that the United States does not covet China's territory nor grudge her prosperity nor resent her independence and power and he added in a passage which deserves to be quoted in full: -

"With our Western country filling up with a fine, strong body of men, with our extensive shore-line on the Pacific, and our powers of production calling for outside markets, we are singularly fortunate at this moment to have at the head of our Government one who understands so well the conditions existing around the Pacific, one who has so profound a sympathy for the people, struggling up toward the light, and one in whom these people have so much confidence.

'We believe that although China has great problems to solve, such as the administrative problem, the opium problem, the currency problem, and the revenue problem, she is per-fectly capable of solving them alone if she can be kept free from menace, and we also believe that if she increases in prosperity she will make a better market, than if she deteriorates. Of course, in this development she will require much foreign material, and in a perfectly legitimate and friendly way Secretary Knox has determined that we shall have our When I was in China some thirty years ago the foreign business was largely in the hands of some fine old American houses. They have not prospered much in recent years, but with the net outlook and the new interest we have there, I hope to see them get back to the former dominating position.

There is no mystery or secrecy about my mission to the East. I go there under the simplest form of instructions from the President and from the Secretary of State to carry out the spirit of the Shanghai speech, and with a profound respect for and great confidence in the Chinese people, a great desire to serve well the people who send me so far, and pride in the spirit of the programme to be carried out. Whatever is for the prosperity and benefit of the Chinese is the best thing for us.

In all this there is nothing at variance with British policy. Experience may be relied upon to correct the view that China can solve her tremendous problems without outside aid. Observers have already pointed out here that the Imperial Customs Service is the only department of the Chinese Government which can claim efficiency, and that that efficiency is due to Sir Robert Hart and his able fellowworkers. Of course, British merchants in China must prepare to meet another competitor, but they cannot resent fair competition and, indeed, may appreciate it in contrast to another kind.

Central and South America

So much for China. There remain Central and South America, apart from certain other minor fields, in which American enterprise is also visible. In regard to the American Republics Mr. Taft and Mr. Knox, his Secretary of State, are carrying on the work of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root. It is but natural that the United States should seek to the south-ward a firm commercial position, if only to strengthen the political claim embodied in the Monroe doctrine. The danger of a Euro-pean challenge of that doctrine is ever present so long as the chief creditors of the Central and South American Republics are European. The process of transferring the major portions the obligations of the Central American Republics has been hastened since Mr. Taft assumed office. Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica have effected or are effecting arrangements by which their debts will be written mainly in the ledgers of Wall Street. There can be no resentment at such developments; the hondholders of the Republics have had too much experience to object to an escape without inconvenience or loss.

In the South American field, however, conditions are different, the problem of financial dominance far greater and more complex. During the last six months we have learned the plan for the establishment of a chain American banks embracing not only Central but South America; information has also been forthcoming of the determined entry of Chicago interests into the meat trade of Argentina. The apparent alliance of one of the strongest financial institutions of New York with the Beef Trust has been mentioned in The Times, as also the natural deduction that the two allies were preparing to dominate the chief industry of Argentina. In the Argentine the first struggle between strongly intrenched European interests and the unhesitating enterprise of American newcomers is likely to take But the struggle is bound to extend throughout the whole southern half of the continent. Undoubtedly Americans have at last awakened to the potentialities of trade and commerce in South America. The revival of the agitation for a ship subsidy has accompanied the sudden recognition of the fact that the United States is speedily reaching the stage at which it will consume all its foodstuffs and may some day have to import them. Beef Trust's search for new sources of supply led its emissaries southward, and they have come back bringing report of a land of milk and honey. They have now enlisted the interest of New York capitalists. Here, probably is the beginning of a great movement whose end can only be the domination, financially and commercially, of South America by the United States—an end as yet far off, although it is to be said that Americans move quickly.

The Purpose of Expansion

Looked at from a broad standpoint, what the meaning of this determined invasion of foreign fields of commerce and diplomacy? In the first place it must be remembered that this country becomes year by year a large producer of manufactured articles. Foodstuffs in 1899 formed 45 per cent of the value of American exports; this year they constitute 27 per cent. As has been pointed out before. the present tendency is for the American people to consume all the foodstuffs they produce, to occupy themselves more and more with manufactures, to live in towns and not on farms. In course of time the surplus of manufactured products will more and more exceed that of natural products; to keep mills and factories working will require an ever greater number of foreign buyers. Again, while there is still room enough for the investment of a vast amount of capital within the borders of the United States, there are regions on the earth which need it more and which, being as yet practically untapped, promise even greater profits. The virgin soil of this country is fast disappearing, the land is being filled up. Elsewhere in South America, Australia,

the one here attained and consequently there are richer veins to be tapped. Hence, probably, the seemingly inconsistent facts that, while the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania and other American railways are bidding for foreign investors, here in New York capitalists are seeking to place their money in Argentina or China. Finally, to in Argentina or China. turn to the political side of the question, why is the Administration urging manufacturers to seek customers abroad? The question is partly answered by the fact, above alluded to, of the speedly development of American manufactures. For the future welfare of the country the Administration prompts Wall But, beyond this, it knows that with commerce goes influence, and, having once and for all abandoned that attitude of aloofness which used to be a cardinal principle of American foreign policy, the Washington Government is bent on playing a prominent part in the world's affairs. National pride and national interests demand. it.

RARE OLD SPOONS

Famous American Collection

Little is known about the few worldly possessions which the Pilgrim Fathers took with them in the Mayflower, but it has been suggested that the American craze for old silver was begun by a few Apostle spoons being claimed as part of the belongings of the sturdy Independents who left their native Boston in 1620. Collectors know to their cost the force of American competition in the market, and, in the past decade more remarkable advances in the value of old silver have been witnessed than even in the value of pictures. American buyers have purchased for "keeps," but, as in the cases of the Van Antwerp books the Benson Greek coins, an American collection of old silver has been released, havng been bought by an English firm-Messrs. Crichton Brothers-well known in the arena

This collection was formed by Mr. E. H. Gay, of Boston, Mass., and, at the outset, it is interesting to note that it appropriately contains a relic of the Lincolnshire Boston, in the shape of an Elizabethan standing salt, which until 1837, formed part of the Corporation plate, when it was sold, with a pair of 1582 tazze, to one Thomas Hopkins. Over three years ago these beautiful pieces appeared at Christie's, and, as duly recorded in these columns at the time, the tazze realized £2,900, and the noble bell-shaped 1600 standing salt £1,520, These sums caused a stir on the other side, and in some quarters it was openly regretted that the Pilgrim Fathers had not emulated the deed of spoiling the Egyptians when leaving these shores.

Although owning many large and important pieces of silver decoration, Mr. Gay found his real flair in the quest after old spoons. Despite the constant references in ancient chronicles to silver spoons, it remains one of the puzzles of history to know what became of the silver spoons fashioned before the fif-Abbot Wulketul gave back to Croyland twelve spoons of silver in 1085. Roger, Archbishop of York, mentions forty left among his plate. Yet in the detailed inventory of Sir John Fastolfe, who had an enormous collection of silver plate in the first half of the fifteenth century, there are only sixteen spoons with the tops "gylt like perle," together with thirteen presumably Apostle spoons. The fact remains that no silver spoons are discoverable older than about 1470, and it is the best explanation to conjecture that those made earlier went back into the melting pot either for money or for the silversmith's use.

Shakespeare on Spoons

The custom, begun in the fifteenth century, of sponsors at christenings giving Apostle spoons to their godchildren accounts for the survival of many of these presents. Such spoons had at the end of the handle the gilt figure of one of the Twelve Apostles. The rich would bestow a complete set on some happy child and even to be born with one "silver spoon in its mouth" was a good augury Shakespeare comments on custom in "Henry VIII.." when the King asks Cranmer to stand godfather to "a fair young Cranmer answers, "How may I de serve such honour that am a poor and humble subject?" Whereupon the King, affecting to suspect Cranmer of having a frugal mind, rejoins, "Come, come, my lord, you'll spare your spoons!" Many Apostle spoons from the time of Henry VIII. to Charles II. are in the Gay collection, but there is no complete set (with the Master spoon) of the sam the same manufacture as that series of thirteen, dated 1536, sold for £4,900 at Christie's on July 16, 1903, or again of that 1626 set presented to the Goldsmith's company by the late Mr. George Lambert.

Yet the collection may boast a 1490 spoon, with a "diamond" on top, and that other fif-teenth-century rarity a writhen-top spoon. There is also a lion sejant of Elizabeth's time, together with slipped-stalk specimens from Henry VIII. to Charles II. In the seul-top section, covering the same period, there is the exceptionally rare example bearing the date mark 1544, with the lion passant mark, this being the year when this standard mark was first used. Many rare Puritan spoons include first used. Many rare Puritan spoons include "hoof-end" types, rare even for the Common-vealth and the later types completely represent those which followed down to the end of Anne's reign.

Besides the Boston cup already mentioned, there are numerous large sideboard pieces. Such are a 1688 gilt cup and cover engraved with the Royal arms and cipher, having belonged to William III, and Mary, and afterwards to Anne; and the wine cup of Charles I.; a large Monteith bowl of Queen Anne; up. Elsewhere in South America, Australia, and the Stuart pieces include a massive Canada, the stage of development is far behind Charles II. salver with "cut card" decoration.

Dogs for Sport and Pastime

Never probably has the Great Dane been as popular in England as today, and the general standard of merit is undoubtedly a very high one, although perhaps individual specimens may not be found equal to some exhibited by Mrs. Horsfall when her kennel was at its strongest. The fact that close on a hundred were submitted to the scrutiny of Mr. Horowitz at the recent show of the Yorkshire Specialist Club is sufficiently remarkable to call for attention. It must have been a sight worth seeing, for no finer or more imposing dogs can be brought together. Although they have been known in this country for well over a hundred years-Dalziel even considers that the Saxons brought them over to hunt the wild boar-their popularity among the show men is a matter of comparatively recent growth. Possibly this may be attributable to the fact that a few bad-tempered ones made people a little nervous about housing enormous creatures that would be distinctly dangerous if they were not amiable. As a matter of fact, the modern dog, unless his disposition has been ruined by confinement or bad usage, is very gentle and easily controlled. It is not an unusual thing to see a lady in a London suburb exercising half a dozen or more at the same time, all under perfect control. Their great intelligence and devotion to master or mistress make them ideal companions, supposing one has sufficient accommodation. Writing as long ago as the early part of the nineteenth century Sydenham Edwards said of Not noisy, but of approved dignity becoming his intrepid character, he keeps his state in silence." A very apt description even now. The stories which we hear of Danes standing 36 inches high at the houlder must be received with a good deal of incredulity. robably the measurement would not admit of verification, although dogs have been known 2 inches less. In the standard the minimum height for a dog is put at 30 inches, and for a bitch at 28 inches. Size, however, is useless unless accompanied by symmetry, for the Dane is nothing if not built on graceful as well as powerful lines. It is this that constitutes a large part of his beauty His general contour is most pleasing. Mrs. Horsfall's famous Champion Hannibal of Re Igrave was not a big dog, but his proportions were perfect, which enabled him to score over all rivals.

The club standard in describing the general appearance says he should be an upstanding, determined animal, with symmetrical outline of body, muscular quarters, head carried high on a long, clean neck, standing strong and firm on all four legs, with a proud, alert expression. The action must be free, with long, swinging strides, indicating great galloping power. In markings we may have brindles, blacks, fawns, blues and harlequins, the black patches on the latter showing clearly on a pure white ground. In Germany the harlequin is frequently referred to as the "tiger" dog, a horse of that color being so named. Much stress is laid upon purity of color in Germany, and this is a point none too easily obtained. If brindles are continually mated together, for instance, the characteristic markings become less and less distinct, and the union of the two harlequins produces too much white. This is a subject which should appeal to poultry and pigeon breeders, who have given to it much thought and consideration. One would imagine, however, in the case of a dog like the Great Dane, markings should play but a secondary part, the main thing being shape and movement. In toys, bred solely to please the eye, such as Pomeranians, one can understand that this should be an important feature, perhaps one of the most important, allied with beauty of coat for it is their duty to please the eye in this way.

Pomeranian owners have shown us what can be done in the way of producing artistic The first Spitz dogs that came to this country were mainly white, and considerably larger than we have today. Careful selection has dwarfed the size and given us blacks, sables, shaded sables, blues, black-and-tans, orange, browns, black-and-whites and tri-colors. The shaded sable, which became the rage on the appearance of Champion Sable Mite, was the result of union between a black dog and a brown bitch, Orange is one of the most difficult colors to get in perfection, but is much esteemed in consequence. In general appearance the Pom-eranian should be a compact, short-coupled dog, well knit in frame. His head and face should be fox-like, with small erect ears that appear sensible to every sound; he should exhibit great intelligence in his expression, docility in his disposition, and activity and buoyancy in his deportment. The tail should be turned well over the back and carried flat, being profusely covered with long, spreading The outer coat should be long, perfectly straight, and glistening, covering the whole of the body, and in especial abundance round the neck, where it forms a frill of profuse, standing-off, straight hair, extending over the shoulders. The hind quarters should also be well clad with long hair or feathering from the top of the rump to the hocks. Any white on a self-colored dog is very objectionable, and is decidedly detrimental in the show ring. Shaded sables must be shaded throughout with three or more colors, as uniformly as

Dogs need more than ordinary attention during the winter months, for it is then that ailments are most rife, and chills and other maladies are common. The kennel accommodation should be reasonably warm, perfectly dry, and free from draughts. We are no advocates of unnecessary pampering, but at the same time there is a reasonable means which

possible, with no patches of self-color.

ment of their four-footed companions. The toy varieties will, of course, be housed indoors and others, such as terriers, may also have box in the house. This is not always possible in the case of big dogs, but it is most desirable that they should either be quartered in a sta ble or outhouse, if a proper lean-to ken nel h as not been built for them. A very habitaloke little place can be put up in a sheltered position against a wall for quite a small sum. Good stout deal is cheap enough, and stis all the better if it is lined with thick cowhair fell and then match-boarded on the inside. The felt. The entrance should face the most protected situation, in order that the inma te may be sheltered from draughts. The ideal accommodation consists of a kennel within a kennel, in which the dog can curl up smug and warm. The whole, however should be easily accessible, so that cleanliness may be duly observed. A thorough washing with somed is infectant is certainly desirable each week. If you do not mind a little extra expense, admirable kennels may be had from Spratt's Patent for a most reasonable sum. It is only natural that many people like to give their dogs a the run of the house during the day, but a little reflection will show that the transition : from the warm temperature of a living room 1 to an outdoor kennel can scarcely be be neficial ... Something may be done by making the day something may be from the fire as possible. If i lie as far away from the fire as possible. the dog gets wet, he should be well dried before being shut up for the night. Neglect of I this precaution leads to many troubles, and I is doubtless the reason why jaundice is so o common among hounds and gun dogs. We s prefer to give the principal meal at night, is a the dog will then be able to digest it comfortably. While this process, which is a slow vone in the canine stomach, is going on lee should be resting, Distemper is at its worst in the damp, muggy months that are to come, the virus seeming to thrive and flourish in the lowered vitality occasioned by bad weather... Bright, frosty days are not nearly so trying... If a young dog, which is not through the dread disease, begins to sicken, looking twice at his food, and showing signs of feverishness, he should at once be put in a war in place and coated.-London Daily Times.

EGYPTIAN VOICES FROM 6,00-0 B_C._

At King's College, London, thanks to n-. cent explorations in Egypt, visitors rany seems some of the results of digging in a pre-clyrassicx cemetery, eight miles to the north of Abyclos ... A brief inspection of these articles some of which must have been in existence circa 6,000 B.C., conjures up a vision o fan ancient civilization, with its arts, its fashi-ons, and its superstitions. Most of the articles are stones pots, or potsherds, but there are many carvinges in wood and ivory. The wood is in some castes honeycombed by the ravages of white ame. Many of the articles are said to be either of the pre-dynastic period, or of the first clypasty. From a child's "burial" there has been recorered a slate palette for grinding eye-paint which is on exhibition. Other objects on views that have been taken from the "burials" of warious adults include ivory hairpins found in thee hair, a vase decorated with a painting of two hippopotami, a heap of imitation garle, of found at the head of a dog buried with arm adult, a clay gaming-board, with men resembling draught-men, found at the end of agrave s and an ostrich egg, from a woman's grave = Among the objects of the Sixth Dynasty, aree to be seen a shell for holding eye-pairt and a large bead, "the only objects buried with an old woman." By far the most interesting article of this period is the skull of a long-horacod ox, which was found at the bottom of the shafe it of a grave, where it had been placed, with one of the haunches, as an offering. The centrala teeth of both sides of the lower jaw were werem down as by a bit. As the horse was unknowing at this period, there is reason to believe that thoe ox was driven or ridden.

THE QUESTION OF CORSETS.

"God made woman, and the corset the Par-T. Thus Mme. Marcello Bordo, whoo, with other stars of the Paris stage, was recent-tly asked to give her views on the vexed corner. question. There are many who would quarte el with both of Mme. Marcelle Bordo's prop-osi-ii tions, but the epigram is neat. So is M mez. Jeanne Granier's: "The corset is a charmings thing when one puts it on, but exquisite wherm taken off." The ladies are generally, and na-aturally, I suppose, not in agreement on this sub-o-Wear it. but do not lace it tightly." "detestable garment," and referred to it as as "vulgar affectation." "If clothes do not maken the man," says Mme. Andree Megard, "the correct, at all events, makes the woman." M meg. Belvair gives sensible advice: "The corsetiei Wear it, but do not lace it tight ly." Mme. Vincourt thinks the corset is "woman's" greatest tyrant, when it is not her greates a friend.,, "The flowers all have a corsel et." says Mme. Sylviac, "and I shall only bring my sel Il to seeing women without corsets when rosees and carnations bloom without the calvx Another yet, if legend is to be believed, the inventor o the corset was a thirteenth-century butchern desirous of punishing his gossiping wile!

"I am proud to say that my grandfathezer made his mark in the world," observed those conceited youth. "Well, I suppose he was "" the only man in those days who could at write t his name," replied his bored companion.